THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 146. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

DISHONOR AMONG THIEVES.

Curious Correspondence — Confidence Operations in Counterfeit Money —A Congressional Contestant Implicated in the Crime.

Our readers have been made aware at various times of the operations of a firm known as "Wogan & Co.," and by various other names, who offer to supply dishonest persons with counterfeit greenbacks, on very liberal terms. They operate through the Post Office, advertising themselves by circular, and requesting their customers to transmit money by mail, and receive the "queer" by return post. It is needless to say that the victims after mailing their money never hear from the firm again.

Sometimes they agree to send the counterfeits by express, C. O. D. A package is delivered; the money is paid; and the would-be dealer in counterfeit currency finds himself the possessor of a bundle of newspapers, a box of shavings, or something equally valuable. For obvious reasons it is difficult to convict these men of any positive offense, to say nothing of the difficulty of finding them, for at the address given in their circulars—the latest address is No. 73 Nassau street, New York—no such persons are known.

We have come into possession of a bundle of documents belonging to this precious firm which we purpose laying before our readers, that they may see for themselves where swindlers of this class find their victims.

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We now introduce to our readers a gentleman who tells us all about himself and his aspirations. This is no less a personage than the

HON. JOHN A. WIMPY,

of Dahlonega, Georgia. Mr. Wimpy writes upon paper with a highly ornamental printed heading, and dates his letter at the above-named place, October 16, 1869. The envelope contains a note to the postmaster to return it, if not called for within ten days, to the writer's address. He says:—

"GENTS:—Your letter of the 15th ult., which was sent to a friend in East Tennessee, was the other day confidentially handed me, asking that he embark into the business of circulating counterfeit money. I am a lawyer here at this place, in good standing. Have a lucrative practice, and above suspicion. I have a vast deal of influence before the people, and, as an evidence of this, I was

ELECTED TO THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

last April was a year ago—so I want to try and circulate some of your counterfeit money."

We pause to say that Mr. Wimpy is guilty of an anachronism, for it must have been the XLth Congress, and the Second Session. Mark Mr. Wimpy's reasons, however, for wishing to go into the business:—

"This section of the State," continues Mr. Wimpy, "is far off from the railroad, and the people are ignorant and are without a currency—cannot pay their taxes without a great sacrifice. You may put me down as

ONE OF THE 'TRUE BLUE,'

and will not blow on you. I know I can circulate a large quantity of your currency, and can make it profitable to me as well as to you. You will therefore send to me five hundred dollars in one dollar bills and five hundred in five dollar bills. Send the above by express and direct thus, 'Hon. John A. Wimpy, Dahlonega, Ga., via of Atlanta, Ga.' C. O. D. By this means I will be sure to get the package. According to your letter above referred to the amount ordered will come to three hundred dollars, which I will pay at the express office. You will order that the money be collected on delivery. I am willing to invest largely in the matter, for I know

I CAN MAKE IT PAY.

"I need not reiterate to you what can be done. Be sure and send the counterfeit money as ordered above so that I can get it at an early day. I will be in New York in December next, and will see you personally on the matter. * *

"Yours, etc., JOHN A. WIMPY.

"P. S.—You will find out who I am by consulting McKillop, Sprague & Co., New York, as well as John Livingston."

The receivers of the letter were apparently suspicious of Mr. Wimpy's frankness, and returned the letter, indorsed on the back as follows:—"We return your letter, supposing that some one got the letter-heads out of your office and wrote this. If you are in earnest, write again." To this comment the writer of the letter responded by returning the same letter, with this note indorsed underneath the comment:—

"DAHLONEGA, Ga., Oct. 30, 1869.—Gents:—I am in earnest. Send the goods as ordered herein, and fail not. I return this letter as being my instructions in the matter. Yours, etc., JOHN A. WIMPY. Write me by return mail what you do in the premises."

Again, on November 14, Mr. Wimpy writes to Wogan & Co., evidently in reply to a letter he has received, as follows:—

"Dear Sirs:—Your letter of the 9th instant, informing me that you had sent me $3571 in ones, and twos, and fives, is to-day received, and I thank you much for your promptness, and in answer will say that

I STILL MEAN BUSINESS,

but I will leave in a few days in New York to see you and have a personal interview with you before I take the package out of the office. And it becomes necessary for me to explain to you the reason for this which has come to me since I last wrote you. Sirs, you may have the utmost confidence in me; for I will not betray you, or any one else engaged in the business—but to the reason why I want to see you before I left the package. I wrote to a firm by the name of

NOYES & CO., NO. 93 WALL STREET,

on the 28th of September last, for $100 worth of —— currency, the same as I wrote you. On the 29th day o October, the said Noyes & Co. wrote to me to this effect (Here is a copy of the letter):—October 20, 1869. Hon John A. Wimpy. Dear Sir:—Goods have been sent to u as desired, C. O. D. $100. Have you paid on it yet or not Let us know. Respectfully,

NOYES & CO., No. 65 Wall street.

"The above is a copy of their letter to me. Immediatel upon the receipt of this letter, I sent $100 in the hands o my clerk, who did not suspicion anything of the kind, t lift the package out of the office at Atlanta, which h he did by paying the $100 and express charges, and brought the box to me, and when I opened the box, to m great astonishment, sirs! there was nothing in the bo except newspapers wadded up, and a piece of ore weighing about three pounds.

"So my $100 and other expenses were gone, and I have not yet received what I ordered; but in the bottom of the box was a slip of writing, of which the following is a copy: "This is done to mislead the detectives. It will be sent to you free of charge by express. Keep cool—do not mention our name—destroy all trace of our letters. Shall we send your letters along with it?

I HAVE BEEN "KEEPING COOL"

and waiting patiently for the package to come, but it has not come—and I fear I am swindled out of one hundred dollars, besides other expenses to the amount of $15. The receipt which is signed by Noyes & Co. is dated on the 9th October last, at Wall street, New York. Now I was acting in good faith, and meant nothing but business with Sirs Noyes & Co. I received a letter from them which led me to correspond with them. * * *

"If Noyes & Co. send on the package ordered by me, and I receive it before I start to New York to see you in person, I shall be induced to lift your package sent me out of the express office at Atlanta. Having lost $100 up to this time in the business of trying to get and obtain —— ——, I shall know that I am.

DEALING WITH FAIR MEN,

who would not take any advantage of me. Sirs, I shall not betray you, neither shall I even mention your name to any person living. I want to start from here about the 23d of this month for Washington, and when I get to Atlanta I will send you a telegram what day I will be at your No. 73 Nassau street; and if I can be made satisfied that your box contains what you say is in it, I will lift it out of the office. I am of too limited means to let any more money slip out of my fingers as I did to Noyes & Co., No. 93 Wall street. It would break me. If your money is what you say it is, and is so well executed as represented, I can make

A "BIG THING"

out of it; for I tell you there is no currency and change in this section of the State. I know I can make great use of it, but I am satisfied that I can make better use of 5s than 1s and 2s, because there is no suspicion resting against the fives bills, but there is in this country suspicion against 1s and 2s, as being counterfeit.

"Your letter, I must confess, has the

RING OF THE RIGHT METAL,

and is much more satisfactory to me than those of Messrs. Noyes & Co., but to be sure I am right and to know that I am dealing with business men, I must see you in person before I can pay you any money without seeing just what I get.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

"I hope you will not think hard of me for doing thus, but I will be satisfied myself, by seeing you in person before the thirty days are out. I will come by myself, without any person with me. I have been raised here in the mountains, and never have been further north than Washington. You may know I will be

A 'GREEN-HORN'

when I get to New York.

"I want to make a 'big thing' out of this thing, and believing that I can do it successfully, with my standing and influence in the Mountains, I write you this, and when I get to Atlanta and Washington, I shall telegraph you for information where to find you and how. And, sirs, believe me ever to be yours in confidence,

(Signed.) "JOHN A. WIMY.

"P. S.—I have destroyed your letters as directed."

Mr. Wimpy, before mailing the above letter, sleeps on it over night, and the next day (Sunday) bethinks himself in another postscript to say that if Messrs. Wogan & Co. will let him take the box from the express office, relieved of the bars and bolts of its "C. O. D.," he will immediately come to New York and pay in person. His reason for this is that

A BURNT CHILD DREADS THE FIRE;

and inasmuch as $100 has been burnt out of me by Noyes & Co., I do not desir to be burnt again.

Our reporter was not present at the interview between "Wogan & Co." and Wimpy. For aught we know the company name has been changed to "Wogan, Wimpy & Co." We have official information, however, that the firm of "Wogan & Co." is no more.

A misunderstanding arose between the partners; the senior member gave notice to Postmaster Jones that the company was dissolved and that no more letters should be delivered to the firm. Mr. Wogan was subsequently informed that hereafter their correspondence would go directly to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, for the benefit of the Government.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

The *Tribune* has an editorial on the above exposure, closing with these words:—

"It is a great pity that Mr. Wimpy is not in Congress. We should like to have his views on the expansion of the currency."

John H. Christy, Democrat, was declared elected to the Fortieth Congress from the Sixth Georgia District by a majority of 413 votes. Mr. Wimpy contested the election.—ED. TELEGRAPH.

A LOTTERY WAR.

Benjamin Wood and John Morrissey at Swords' Points—A Magnificent Exposure—Somebody's Building Must Come Down.

A war of no mean magnitude has just been inaugurated among the lottery policy dealers of New York, which promises some spicy revelations as to the extent of the business, the amount of money involved in it, the persons engaged in the enterprise, and the particulars of the manner in which it is conducted. It has been for a long time known that John Morrissey, Ben Wood, Zachariah A. Simmons, Charles H. Murray, John Anderson, and other wealthy men were engaged in the business; but it is only recently that the connection of a number of Wall street lights has been definitely determined as being identified with the scheme.

On December 6 a suit was instituted in the Supreme Court, Judge Cardozo, on the complaint of John Morrissey, against Zachariah E. Simmons and others.

Application was then made to Judge Cardozo for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver in the matter of the property and trusts held by the defendants, and after argument by counsel being heard in behalf of the plaintiff, Morrissey, and two of the defendants, Wood and Anderson, it was ordered by Judge Cardozo that "Benjamin Wood, of the city of New York, be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the property, assets, credits, and effects of the business mentioned in the complaint, and of the grants, franchises, corporate privileges or property of any nature held in trust or claimed to be held in trust by Charles H. Murray, Zachariah E. Simmons and Lewis Davis, for the use and benefit of themselves and the other defendants in this action or any of them, and of all the property or rights of property held, owned, or controlled by the firm known as C. H. Murray & Co.;" and that "said receiver execute a bond in the sum of $10,000, with sufficient securities, to be approved by a justice of this court, conditioned for the faithful performance of this trust."

The lottery business in New York alone is estimated to involve the circulation of at least $10,000,000 annually; and when it is considered that the men named above as plaintiff and defendants are the head and front of the traffic throughout the country, some idea of its colossal proportions may be inferred. Conclusive figures on this score have never yet been given to the public, but there is no doubt that it will be unearthed in the course of the struggle now inaugurated, and which has just received a double incentive to a desperate contest for the mastery.

The effect of Judge Cardozo's order would, in at least one sense, be the placing of immense power in the hands of Wood by giving him as receiver the absolute control, *pendente lite*, of the whole lobby business, and the appointment of a receiver may in all likelihood have been about all the "relief prayed for" in the plaintiff's heart, although, of course, other "relief" was "prayed for" on the paper. And here was precisely where the "tug of war" came in.

Morrissey is believed to have been about as largely interested in the scheme as Wood, and the appointment of Wood—a defendant in the suit—as receiver was something at least very singular, if not wholly unprecedented. It was more than the defendant—the docile and tractable John Morrissey—could stand, and he accordingly cleared the decks for action.

A counter-suit was at once commenced in his interest, Zachariah E. Simmons being the plaintiff against Benjamin Wood and others as defendants, and an application was made to Judge Barnard for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver. The suit beyond a doubt was engineered by Morrissey, as will be seen when it is stated that the result of the application was, first, the vacation of Judge Cardozo's order appointing Wood receiver, and the granting of an order by Judge Barnard appointing Morrissey receiver, and an injunction restraining all other parties from in any way interfering with him in the exercise of his functions as received, the terms being similar in substance to the order granted by Judge Cardozo.

Judge Barnard's order was granted on Wednesday last, and has raised a howl of indignation with dire threats from the Wood clique, with promises of startling disclosures all around of fraud, corruption, and other malfeasances. What it will end in is at present difficult to foresee; but unless some one recedes from his position, on one side or the other, it will "make the fur fly."

A MINING HORROR.

Almost a Repetition of the Avondale Disaster—Another Brave Man Gone—Miraculous Escape of Three Miners.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., Dec. 17.—One mile north of the Avondale mine, where the appalling catastrophe still fresh in the recollection of the public occurred last September, lies the Jersey coal mine. It is the property of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, and yields two hundred tons of coal per day.

THE ENGINE-ROOM ON FIRE.

A fire was discovered in the engine-room at half-past 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Fortunately but three men were inside at the time. The alarm was quickly given and a scene of the wildest excitement ensued. The miners residing in the vicinity of the mine, and a large number of people from Plymouth, rushed to the spot eager to learn how many men were in the chambers of the mine. They all came fully prepared to witness a repetition of the Avondale horror. Great was their relief when they ascertained that only the lives of three human beings were in danger.

ONE MORE VICTIM—FIRST DESCENT.

Preparations for a descent were at once made.

About 6 o'clock Mr. Thomas J. Phillips, the superintendent, and several other men, went into the air-way, about a half mile from the tunnel mouth, and penetrated about six hundred feet, when John I. Warnan was overcome by sulphur. Attempts were made to get him out, but the others being partially affected in the same way, they were obliged to leave him to his fate. He is dead. Later in the night several men went into the tunnel and below the bottom of the slope as far as the stables, of which there are two. They found all the mules (eight in number) dead. The clothes of the men were brought out. This tended to increase the excitement of the crowd, and but little hopes were entertained of saving the three miners.

THE SECOND DESCENT—FEARFUL SUSPENSE.

Another descent was made and another diligent search instituted for the missing men in the chambers of the mine. At this time all the airways were filled with smoke, and the descent was accompanied with danger of suffocation.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

At 1·30 o'clock Friday morning the two brothers Davis and James Purcell, the men who were below, came out of the tunnel. They crawled out on their hands and knees in order to breathe the pure air, which they could only inhale by keeping their nostrils on the floor. When they emerged into the open air they were very pale, and so weak as to be unable to walk. They had to be carried to their homes. The body of the unfortunate man, John I. Warnan, who perished while making a search for the missing miners, was recovered at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, after the the fire was nearly extinguished. He leaves a wife and three children. A small subscription has been raised for their relief, and it is hoped that others will contribute to the fund for the support of the family of a man who died while attempting to rescue three fellow beings from a violent death.

The engines are all destroyed. The work in the mine cannot be resumed before six weeks. There was another avenue of escape, but the current of smoke was so great that it was impossible to penetrate it.

THE NERVE.

A Locomotive and Two Cars Thrown into Bush River.

As an extra freight train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad was crossing the long Bush river bridge yesterday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, coming north, the locomotive ran off the track, and, together with two freight cars, went partly over the bridge. The track was being repaired, and it is supposed that some timbers may have been lying on it. Men were immediately set to work to clear the track, to prevent any avoidable interruption of travel, and it was done, though it was found necessary to throw the expensive locomotive and two cars overboard into the river, and the regular midnight through train from Washington crossed the bridge in time. The officers of this company "have got the nerve" to do whatever is necessary to insure regularity in running, without stopping to calculate the cost. No one was hurt by the accident. The locomotive thrown overboard is the No. 37, a fine large engine, and measures will immediately be taken to raise her and put her in running order again.—*Wilmington Commercial of last evening.*

CHINESE OBSEQUIES.

The Ghost of Ah Poy Blown and Rung into the Realm of Spirits—Funeral-Baked Meats and Sacred Tapers.

A recent San Francisco paper has the following:—

Three days since in this city, at his house on Jackson street, died Ah Poy, a Chinese merchant. The disease which baffled the skill of Chinese doctors and carried him off was a lingering consumption. Little could be learned of deceased save that he was born at Canton, and at an early age entered upon mercantile pursuits. He came to this country and continued his native avocation. He died at the age of fifty years. At first the exhibitions of sorrow were in private, by his nearest relatives and friends.

The remains were placed in a metallic case for shipment to Canton—the only city in the world from which a Chinaman can properly or safely ascend to the realm of spirits. It was determined that, as the malignant deities had manifested peculiar activity in protracting Ah Poy's sufferings, particular and extraordinary means should be taken to appease them or frighten them away, and at the same time to propitiate the good gods. The rooms in which the private exercises were had were too small, and the leaders of ceremonies obtained permission from Chief Crowley to occupy a portion of the sidewalk on Jackson street for a public exhibition.

Accordingly, at an early hour yesterday, a man dressed in priestly robes came out of the house holding a large ox-horn. He applied it to his lips, and elevating the instrument, blew shrill and sharp into all quarters of the heavens. This is supposed to have startled the evil ones into a comprehension of the fact that some demonstration was about to be made against them. After blowing the horn for several minutes the priest was succeeded by other men with bells, and these were jingled and beaten till the din was hideous. It was more than the infernals could stand, and they retreated pell-mell in every direction. Some flew down Jackson street, some up the street, others into the adjacent alleys, and still others to the headquarters of the Anti-Coolie Society. While the bells were ringing, and only good gods were around in the air, the mourners came out in the street. Then the coffin was brought out and placed on the sidewalk, draped with red, white, and green cloths. The mourners, of whom there were about a dozen—all women but one—were dressed in white robes, with white cowls on their heads. The hair on the women's heads was dishevelled. Several of them wept in a genuine manner, but the rest howled in such a way as to justify the statement made by some in attendance that they were hired mourners. When the coffin was put down the mourners filed around it several times, weeping, wailing, and throwing up their hands, and then all bowed themselves with their faces to the ground, and remained in that position several hours.

On the sidewalk, below the coffin, were ranged three or four wide tables, and on these were deposited the sacrificial offerings. There were five roasted hogs, full size, with tips of tinsel on their ears and wreathed about their snouts. Three sheep, skinned and laid on large pans, occupied prominent places. Then there were chickens roasted whole, with many colored candies melted and run over them in imitation of robes. They were set upright in edible chairs, with their necks straightened, and fantastic covers placed on top of their heads. Their claws were bent up and made to grasp spears, darts, and exorcising wands. Several roosters had been baken till they were brown, and yet the feathers on their wings, the wattles on their necks, and the crests on their heads were not even wilted. These, too, were ornamented with tinsel and paper. Several large crabs from Meiggs' wharf lay in the centre of the table, and were set off with ornaments like the rest of the offerings. There were numerous pyramids of fruit, also—apples, pears, grapes, and nuts; pyramids of high-colored, greasy-looking, cakes; loaf imitations of lambs, goats, ducks, etc., covered with melted confectionery; piles of Josh sticks and sacred tapers, with rows of them burning, smoking, and spluttering on the borders of the table; strips of white, red, and yellow paper bearing mysterious characters; doll-looking images at several points; and everywhere tinsel, paper, smoke, fumes, and insufferable stench. The streets were blocked by the throng of Chinamen, negroes and "superiors," but in the crowd next the coffin and free lunch table of the gods women predominated. They were a degraded and diseased looking set for the most part, and seemed to be riveted in their tracks by idle curiosity.

A line of hacks and a rank of badgering hackmen occupied one side of the street waiting for their "loads."

At 12 M. an old white headed woman came out of the house bearing in her skinny arms a huge load of tinseled paper. She threw it on the pavement, and taking a lighted Josh stick set the mass on fire. Then other women brought out some curious looking images, about two feet high, and supposed to be representations of several anti-coolieites. These they cast into the flames, evidently believing that possession of them would certainly appease the malignant gods, and give Ah Poy a safe *entree* into the land of the good.

At 1 P. M., the coffin was placed in a hearse, the mourners got into the hacks, and the melancholy procession of pagans and Christians proceeded to Lone Mountain, where the remains will be entombed till the sailing of the next China steamer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

BLIND JUSTICE.

This morning two very small boys, neither of them sixteen years old, and both of childish appearance, were in the prison dock to receive the severe penalty that is usually inflicted upon hardened criminals that have reached the age of manhood. They were John Clark, who was convicted of stealing a piece of cloth from a store in Eighth street, and Henry Clough, a little bootblack, who was found guilty of the larceny of goods from Second and Laurel streets.

There were two larger and older bootblacks convicted with Clough, against whom the evidence was stronger and more pointed, but they were sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months only. Clough was sent to the House of Refuge because of his extreme youth, but the managers of that institution returned him to the court because he was beyond their control, and his presence there was detrimental to the other inmates and not beneficial to himself, thus acknowledging that the House of Refuge is not in fact a place for the reformation of bad boys, but for the confinement of children who do not come under that category. Clark, who was sent to the same establishment, was also returned as ungovernable. This, indeed, seems ludicrous.

The Judge said he would, under the circumstances, have to do that which would be best for the boys, and put them "where they would be confined separately and apart from any other person; would have an opportunity to learn a trade, and leisure to lose their taste for crime;" and he sentenced each of them to two years and ten months in the Eastern Penitentiary. The little fellows, incapable of appreciating their situation, sat down laughing at each other.

Matthew McCluskey, a bloated Irishman, was convicted of the larceny of a dray and horse and ten barrels of flour. It was proven that he met a drayman in the street and persuaded him to leave his dray and accompany him into a court, while in his absence a confederate stole his team and the flour that was on the dray.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison and Ludlow.

DUNDAS ESTATE.

In the matter of the exceptions to the auditor's report in this, before reported, the Court this morning, Judge Ludlow delivering the opinion, overruled all the exceptions save that one referring to the sale of the property at Broad and Walnut streets, as to which the Court decided that $130,000, the purchase price, was not the highest that could have been obtained, and therefore the executors were surcharged with the amount of the difference between that price and $150,000, the latter being what was judged the fair and proper market value of the property.

The following judgments were given in other cases by Judge Ludlow:—

Pettit vs. Townsend. Demurrer to bill in equity. Demurrer sustained with leave to amend.

In re Connecting Railroad. Motion to file answer overruled, and exceptions to report of road jury sustained and report set aside.

Wilson vs. Mayhew. Rule to show cause why the judgment should not be marked to use of J. H. Barr, discharged.

Betts vs. Wagner. Feigned issue to test the validity of a will. Rule for new trial discharged.

By Judge Allison:—

McDermott vs. McDermott. Motion to quash libel in divorce. Leave to amend given and rule to quash overruled.

Benner's Estate. Exceptions to auditor's report. First exception dismissed. Second exception sustained and fee reduced to $150.

In re proposed amendment to charter of Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. Change of name rejected and one article confirmed.

Armstrong vs. Feldspauch. Rule for appeal discharged.

Gasson's Estate. Exceptions to widow's claim overruled and claim confirmed.

Leary vs. Horter. Certiorari. Judgment reversed.

Stevenson vs. Stewart. Motion for injunction refused.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—A violent storm of wind and rain interferes with business to-day. Cotton quiet at 26c. Flour dull and unchanged. Prime to choice Wheat, $1·36@1·40. Corn firmer; white and yellow, 86@88c.; choice, 90@92c. Oats, 55@58c. Provisions dull and nominal. Whisky, $1·01½@1·02.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Conviction of a Murderer in Canada—No More Trapeze Exhibitions to be Allowed in Boston.

The Erie War—Organization of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Knights of Pythias.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, of the State of Massachusetts, was organized at St. John's Hall last evening. Sixteen subordinate lodges were represented, and the following officers elected and installed to serve until January, 1871:—

Venerable Grand Patriarch, George W. Gray, of Springfield; Grand Chancellor, W. B. Hayne, of Cambridge; Vice Grand Chancellor, H. B. Nutter, of Springfield; Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe, A. S. Jennis, of Boston; Grand Banker, Hon. William Ritchie, of Springfield; Grand Guide, James S. Farmington, of Charlestown; Grand Inner Steward, George Pollard, of Fall River; Grand Outer Steward, D. B. Dewolfe, of Pittsfield.

The Trapeze Tabooed.

An order has been issued forbidding trapeze performances at our theatres.

Reception of the Peabody Remains.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Dec. 18.—At the meeting of prominent citizens held last night to take action relative to the reception of the remains of George Peabody, a committee of ten were appointed to confer with the State and Federal authorities and such other persons as may be deemed proper. Governor Chamberlain will order out the State militia as escort on the occasion.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Erie Imbroglio.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HANCOCK, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The motion to continue Judge Murray's order suspending Fisk, Gould, and others from the management of the Erie Railway coming before that judge yesterday, he held that in view of the stay of the proceedings granted by Judge Bascom, the hearing of such a motion would be irregular. The only question regularly before him was a motion to vacate Judge Bascom's order, and in view of all the circumstances he should decline to do that.

FROM THE DOMINION.

A Murderer Convicted.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 18.—The trial of John N. Monroe, the architect, who murdered Miss Fail and her child on the 31st of October, 1868, was concluded to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. One hundred witnesses were examined during the trial. The case was one of remarkable circumstantial evidence, and it produced an intense excitement through the lower province. The jury added a strong recommendation to mercy.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 18—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼, and for account, 92⅜. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 86; of 1865, old, 84¼; of 1867, 84; 10-40s, 82⅜. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad flat at 17⅞; Illinois Central, 99⅞; Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11¾@11⅞d.; middling Orleans, 12@12¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Red Western Wheat, 8s. 3d@8s. 4d. Oats, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10d. Peas, 35s.@36s. Barley nominal at 5s. Common Rosin, 5s.@5s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 18—1 P. M.—Consols closed 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for account. United States five-twenties of 1865, old, 84¼; of 1867, 84; 10-40s, 82⅜. Erie Railroad shares, 18; Illinois Central, 99⅞; Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—1 P. M.—Cotton easier; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales have been 14,000 bales, including 4000 bales for speculation and export.

Pork dull; bacon 65s. 6d. for new. Tallow, 45s.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869.

The demand for money, as usual on Saturday, is quite active, and the rates for time accommodations are very firm. Call loans are only in moderate demand, which relieves the pressure on the banks considerably, and leaves them free to aid business borrowers. There is much distrust engendered in financial circles by reason of the heavy crop of failures during the week in New York, Boston, and other Eastern cities, and though Philadelphia has so far escaped remarkably well, those events in neighboring cities have a tendency to make lenders extremely cautious.

We quote call loans at 6@7 per cent. on first-class collaterals, and discounts are quite active and rates advancing under the pressure. We quote prime names at 10 per cent.

Gold opened weak, with sales at 120⅜, but it slowly advanced to 120¾ before noon. There is no speculative demand in our market.

Government bonds were dull, and our quotations show a further falling off from the closing prices of yesterday.

The Stock Market was fairly active and unsteady, the break in prices stimulating the demand. No sales of State securities. A small sale of City sixes, new, was made at 98¾.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 49¾, but declined to 49⅝ before noon. There was little doing in Pennsylvania Railroad stocks, and only small sales were effected at 54½; Camden and Amboy Railroad shares sold at 118¾; Minehill Railroad at 53¾; and Elmira preferred at 40.

In Canal shares we notice some sales of Lehigh at 33⅜ and 33¾ b. o. The balance of the share list was entirely overlooked.

—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for October were as follows:—

Passengers	$610,088·35
Freight	365,808·51
Mail	23,204·16
Express	26,704·53
Miscellaneous	31,526·62
	$1,057,332·17
Expenses	517,185·99
Net profits	$540,146·18

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$000 City 6s, New.c. c&p.. 98¾	100 sh Read R....c.49·69
$200 do.....reg. 98¾	200 do ..ls.b30. 50
$1000 N Penna 6s.c. 88½	200 do...ls.s30. 49¾
$4000 Read R 7s....103½	100 do......... 49¾
$5000 N Pa 7s....ls. 86	200 do .... .ls.49·69
$450 Sc N 6s, '82.. 57	400 do....s5dt.49·69
4 sh Ca & Am R...118¾	100 do...b5&i.49·69
5 do.........118¾	100 do.....b60. 50
10 do.........118¾	300 do....ls.s5.49·69
2 sh Phil & T R..118	2 sh Minehill ..s5. 53¾
1 sh Penna R..... 54	35 sh Leh V R...ls. 53¾
4 do.......... 54½	1 sh N Cent R... 44
236 do......ls. 54½	25 sh Elmira Pf.... 40

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	120⅜	10·33 A. M.	120⅜
10·05 "	120⅜	10·55 "	120⅜
10·18 "	120½	11·02 "	120½
10·29 "	120⅜	11·20 "	120⅜
10·30 "	120⅜	12·10 P. M.	120⅜
10·50 "	120⅜		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@119; do. 1862, 113⅜@113¾; do. 1864, 111⅞@112; do. 1865, 111⅞@111¾; do. 1865, new, 114⅜@114½; do. 1867, do. 114⅜@114⅜; do. 1868, do., 114⅜@114¾; 10-40s, 109@109½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 108⅜@108⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 120⅜@121; Silver, 119⅜@120⅜.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@119; 5-20s of 1862, 113¾@113⅞; do., 1864, 111⅞@112; do., 1865, 111⅞@112; do., July, 1865, 114⅜@114½; do. do., 1867, 114⅜@114⅜; do., 1868, 114⅜@114⅜; 10-40s, 109@109½; Cur. 6s, 108⅜@108⅜. Gold, 120⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18.—There is no improvement to notice in the Flour market, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at $4·75@5 for superfine; $5@5·12½ for extras; $5·50@6·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·25@6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·75@6·30 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and $6·75@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·25@5·50 ⅌ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. There is but little doing in Wheat, and only 1000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at $1·25@1·27, and 4000 bushels do. on private terms.

Rye ranges from $1 to $1·06 ⅌ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is without essential change; sales of 500 bushels old yellow at $1·05, and 3000 bushels new do. at 79@88c., according to dryness. Oats are in good supply, but the inquiry is limited; sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at 55@60c., the latter rate for bright.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ⅌ ton.

Whisky is unchanged. We quote wood and iron-bound Western at $1·02@1·03.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·19	MOON RISES	....
SUN SETS	4·34	HIGH WATER	1·47

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Busby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

(*By Anglo-American Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 18.—Arrived, steamship Scotia, from New York.

GLASGOW, Dec. 18.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........DECEMBER 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........40 | 11 A. M.........46 | 2 P. M.........50

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Swed. barque Hazard, Fernlund, Havre, L. Westergaard & Co.
N. G. barque Dorrett, Schulken, Bremen, Peter Wright & Sons.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Millville, Renear, 1 day from Millville, in ballast to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr A. D. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Woodbury.
Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, from Boston.
Schr N. W. Magee, Ketchum, from Boston.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 17.—Five light and one anthracite coal laden barges from New York and Philadelphia, arrived here to-day.

Two barges, Camilla and Catherine Terrence, coal laden, will leave with the tow to-morrow (Saturday) for Wilmington, Del.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 18.—The tug Hudson, from Delaware City, arrived last night with three barges, coal laden, en route to New York, which closes satisfactorily the transportation of Cumberland bituminous coal from Baltimore for New York, via Chesapeake and Delaware and Delaware and Raritan Canals for this season, aggregating a largely increased trade over 1868.

L. S. C.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Bombay, Jordan, Charleston, Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, New Orleans and Havana, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Hunter, Wilson, St. Jago de Cuba, Isaac Hough & Morris.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Off the Capes of the Delaware, saw a brig coming in.
Br brig Ruby, Leary, 6 days from St. John, N. B., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn. 15th inst., 35 miles NE. of Five Fathom Lightship, saw dismasted schr Saxon (before reported) at anchor.
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Compton, 6 days from James river, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, 4 days from Norfolk, with cedar logs to L. R. Walker.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Savannah—Alfred Larter, Miss M. Vanleer, Geo. W. Robinson, John S. Littell, Miss H. H. Littell, Miss Adams, Mr. Haldeman, wife, and son, Wm. A. Ragland and wife, Henry Gisler, A. Reppard and wife, Job Webb, Miss and Master Thompson, James McMullen, A. W. Woods, Wm. Wakeham, Henry Coombs, N. Dixson, D. Campbell, E. Heyser.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, hence via Havana, at New Orleans 12th inst.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Gallagher, hence, at Portsmouth 15th inst.
Barque Hero, Goudy, hence for Bremen, at Plymouth 3d inst.
Brig W. N. Z., Herman, from Jamaica, arrived at Delaware Breakwater 16th inst., and was ordered to New York.
Brig Mechanic, Dyer, at Cardenas 9th inst. from Portland.
Brig Louis C. Madeira, Moslander, at Palermo 22d ult., from Genoa.
Brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, hence for Malaga, sailed from Cadiz 28th ult.
Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nassau, N. P., 4th inst.
Schr Adelia, Foote, hence for St. John, N. B., at Gloucester 15th inst. Reports encountered a heavy gale on the 13th off Mount Deseret, and had decks swept; lost flying jib and split foresail.
Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, cleared at Charleston 14th inst., for Potter's Bluff, S. C.
Schrs Uriah and Tabitha, Gibson, and Foaming Sea, James, hence, at Richmond 15th inst.
Schrs Henrietta and Mary Locherty, hence, at New London 15th inst., for Norwich.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, hence, at Bridgeport 14th inst.
Schrs Willie Martin, Noyes, hence for Boston; and J. C. Thompson, Vansant, hence for Salem, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 15th inst.
Schr Adeliza, Wright, from Savanilla Nov. 18, via Key West Dec. 1, at New York yesterday. Left schr E. C. Knight, for New York in 6 days. (The Adeliza has been reported bound to Philadelphia.)
Schr Kathleen, Neve, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 10th inst.
Schr Richard Law, York, at Stonington 15th inst., from Fall River.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Hallock, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 16th inst.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, hence for Providence, was off head of Long Island Sound P. M. 14th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Egyptian Government has given notice that from the 17th day of November, or later, the small light now exhibited at Port Said will be replaced by a flashing light showing a flash every three seconds. In clear weather the light should be seen from a distance of 20 miles.

Also, in reference to Notice to Mariners No. 88, dated 29th November, 1869, further information has been received that the revolving light mentioned therein (Alexandria Light), will attain its greatest brilliancy every twenty seconds.

Also, that lighthouses are in the course of construction at the Rosetta and Damietta mouths of the Nile and also at Brulos, of which further notice will shortly be given.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1869.

Notice is given that the first-class Iron Nun Buoy, recently broken adrift from Bulwark Ledge, entrance to Portland Harbor, Maine, has been replaced.

The Lightvessel No. 14, heretofore stationed off Cornfield Point, Ct., has been temporarily removed for repairs, and the Relief lightvessel, numbered 17, painted black, with two masts, and showing light from the forward one only, has been placed in the position she occupied.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Red River Insurrection—Governor McDougall Willing to Enlist Indians to Subdue the Rebels—Burning of an Iron Foundry—Naval Orders—The Finances.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Highly Important from the Red River Rebellion.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 18.—Advices from Pembina to the 6th instant report that Governor McDougal is enlisting a body of whites and Indians, equally divided, to march on Fort Garry at once. The Rebels have 400 men to defend their position.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The St. Paul *Press* of to-day publishes a letter from Pembina, dated Dec. 6, which says that, however incredible it may appear, it is nevertheless true that Governor McDougal is willing to enlist even savages in order to force his yoke upon the Christian people at Winnipeg.

I learned that McDougall's companies were using every effort to induce the Swampy Indians, near the mouth of the Red river, to declare for Canada and to take up arms in favor of McDougall. The writer says the notorious Shammon cut-throat and outlaw fiend, who instigated the Sioux to destroy the United States Mail, on Ruffler's route to Montana, had been furnished with an outfit, ostensibly to trade with the hostile Sioux, encamped near Mouse river, but with the actual intention of enlisting from four hundred to six hundred of these bloody devils on the side of Canada and McDougal. I am sorry to inform you that Richards, McDougal's Attorney-General, has compared the information, and, in the presence of several gentlemen, justified Canada and McDougal in making use of any force obtainable for the purpose of subjugating the Red River people.

A postscript to this letter says:—It is sad news that Colonel Dennis, the Surveyor-General of the southwest territories, has succeeded in raising and arming some two hundred Swanby Indians, with a number of their English half-breed relations, and that they have garrisoned the stone fort. As soon as they form a junction with the Canadians the Sioux of Minnesota at Portage la Prairie will march upon the provisional force at and near Fort Garry.

General Keil has called in his reserves, who were temporarily absent, and over 200 armed men are reported at headquarters, within a few hours' march. A collision is hourly expected.

Another letter says a proclamation spread by McDougal has been captured and suppressed.

Intense excitement exists, and if it comes to bloodshed Dr. Schutz, Dr. Brown, and James Ross will be the first victims, they having from the first advocated the Canadian policy and abused the Hudson Bay Company.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Surgeon P. S. Wales is detached Portsmouth and ordered home. Surgeon D. R. Bannan from the Naval Station at Mound City, Ill., and ordered to Naval Hospital at Pensacola. Surgeon A. S. Aberly to the Portsmouth.

Currency Statement.

Receipts of fractional currency during the week, $723,100; shipments during the week, $692,160. Mutilated notes burned during the week, $126,250; total burned, $18,633,707. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $147,770; total issued therefor, $18,265,920. Balance due for mutilated notes, $167,787. Bank circulation outstanding at this date, $299,741,792. The Treasurer holds as security for circulating notes at this date, $342,533,650; as security for deposits, $191,815,000; total securities held, $361,714,550.

FROM NEW YORK.

Iron Foundry Burned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The iron foundry of Wickson & Van Winkle, at Lyons, Wayne county, was burned to-day. Loss, $20,000.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Stocks active. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 120⅜. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 113⅜; do. 1864, do., 111⅞; do. 1865, do., 111⅞; do. do., new, 114; do. 1867, 114⅜; do. 1868, 114⅜; 10-40s, 109; Missouri sixes, 90½; Canton Company, 50; Cumberland preferred, 25; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 87⅛; Erie, 22; Reading, 99⅛; Adams' Express, 59½; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 85⅛; Illinois Central, 130; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82; Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 87⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅛.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Y. M. C. A. Fair in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The Fair of the Young Men's Christian Association, to aid in raising funds for the erection of a building for the association, is now in successful operation in Music Hall. All the leading Evangelical societies in the city are contributors to the Fair, and the quantity and variety of articles form an exceedingly attractive display.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.

A Man's Brains Stamped Out in Hamburg, Iowa—Lynch Law Imminent.

A horrible tragedy occurred at Hamburg, Iowa, on the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, last Saturday. It seems that a farmer residing in the vicinity, name unknown, came to town to sell a lot of hogs. Four men approached him and made offers, and after a time a bargain was struck. The farmer demanded a portion of the purchase price to close the trade, and the purchasers refused to accede to his demand, whereupon a quarrel arose. All four of the men attacked the farmer, knocked him down, and beat him unmercifully, and one of them, not satisfied with the brutality thus far shown, deliberately stamped the helpless victim's brains out with a heavy boot.

The villains were immediately arrested and confined in jail, but the wildest excitement ensued among the sympathizing citizens, and for a time it seemed impossible to prevent their overwhelming the officers, dashing down the doors of the jail, and tearing the miscreants in pieces. The excitement was eventually allayed, and the town was quiet during the night. On Sunday morning a brother of the murdered man, who resides near Sidney, arrived in Hamburg, accompanied by a large number of exasperated men, when the scenes of the previous evening were repeated, only with redoubled violence. At one time the officials despaired of preventing them from accomplishing their sanguinary object, but at length, through the instrumentality of a number of the leading citizens, they were persuaded to desist.

The wretch who actually killed the farmer is named Dempster. He resided in Hamburg, and was formerly an engineer on the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad. In the eyes of the law, however, he is not more guilty of the crime than his confederates, all of whom aided and abetted him.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock Scrip... 86⅛	Pacific Mall Steam... 47⅜
do. scrip...... 80¼	Western Union Tel... 33⅜
N. Y. & Erie Rail. . 20	Toledo & Wab. R. R. 52
Ph. and Rea. R...... 99⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R com 72⅛
Mich. S.R........... 84½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.. 84⅜
Clev. and Pitts. R.... 82	Adams Express...... 59⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.. 68	Wells, Fargo & Co.... 18⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref.. 81	United States Co.... 49⅜
Chi. and R. I. R......104⅛	Gold............... 120⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 88	Market weak.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 1 m.... 96	2 sh Leh Val..... 53⅜
$10 sh Big Mt....c. 6⅛	77 sh Penna R..ls. 54
100 do.......... 6⅛	115 do....ls.b5. 54
500 sh Wosh & Wal. Bend....s5. 1	100 do......b5. 53⅞

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 10 24t

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

That's What's the Matter.

It is perfectly natural that the numerous unpolitical and unprogressive ladies and gentlemen who take an interest in questions relating to woman, should inquire from time to time what has become of Sorosis. Has it broken up? Have the sisters quarrelled? Is it under a temporary cloud? Are funds short? Is it sharing in the universal collapse of business? What *is* the matter? I will tell you what the report is, and leave you to judge for yourself. I will ask the well-read and memory-blessed reader to recollect that last June Mr. Roosevelt applied for admission into the Sorosis, and this started in the *Evening Telegram* the idea of getting up a cartoon burlesquing the entire correspondence. To do this it would be necessary to have the portraits of all the ladies prominently figuring in the association, and Mrs. Croly was applied to as being most likely to possess them. She had, in fact, in her possession a photographic album containing the portraits in question, and which had been presented to her by the various members. Mrs. Croly *may* have permitted this album to come into the reporters' hands; she *may* have regarded with complacency the prospect of herself and her sisters winning notoriety through the medium of a cartoon, and going down to posterity through the medium of the *Telegram*, fluttering in feathers and spangles, and looking more like bleached blondes than suffrage-seekers. At any rate, this is the crime that is now laid to her charge, and it is stated that the cartoon was only prevented being published through the courtesy of James Gordon Bennett, Jr., whose esteem for many of the ladies induced him to refuse permission. By degrees suspicion of the part Mrs. Croly had taken came to be entertained by some of the other members, some of whom shrank from exposing their President, and some of whom gloated over the notoriety which would have been theirs had the card been printed. My own convictions are that Mrs. Croly has too much tact, not to say good feeling, as a woman to lend her countenance to such a proceeding, still less the countenances of her sisters, as she she would have been doing had she delivered up the protograph album! At the same time there has been too much smoke around Sorosis lately not to justify the suspicion that there must be some little fire, and even Jennie June's promise to give a ball at her residence on the 25th of December has been vilified into an attempt on her part to put her indignant sisters in good humor. I hope the Sorosis will survive many years yet, however, to lunch and "liquor up" at Delmonico's.

The Giant.

After having been to see both the giants now in this city—the one at Wood's Museum and the one that is to be on exhibition next Monday at Apollo Hall—I have come to the conclusion that both are genuine, and that one is just as original as the other. For some time I was in doubt which was the most so, but I have now calmly and contentedly settled down in impartial favor of both. Perhaps the one at Wood's Museum retains a slight prejudice in its favor from the fact that I saw it first. Its position, too, was eminently touching and dignified, the hands emulating the modesty of Powers' statue of Eve, which the connoisseurs in statuary will recollect, and one eye blinking as though ashamed of the perpetual stark-nakedness to which Monsieur Cardiff found himself condemned. The rival of this *chef d'œuvre* arrived in the city late on Thursday evening, and was on private view yesterday, as it will be to-day.

Russian Opera.

Russian opera is not an eminent success at the French Theatre, although the audiences have not been notably small. The tenor is a handsome man, and liked as much for his looks as his voice. His musical education is Italian. He is a Russian by birth, but not a Russian artist. He held a commission in the army during the Crimean war, and enough of the flavor of romance has attended his *debut* at the French Theatre to create in his behalf an interest among a certain class of ladies.

Apropos of opera in the abstract, I must relate a little incident, which has never before been made public, in regard to M. Maretzek's season. One of the important stockholders—Mr. Queenswater, I believe—was being talked to the other day about the success of the season.

"Has Mr. Maretzek fulfilled his promises in regard to the new pieces he has brought out?" was one of the questions.

"Pretty well," answered Mr. Queenswater. "He brought out *William Tell* and *Pipele. But he didn't bring out Manzillo!*"

Elaborate investigation induces me to believe that *Masaniello* was the opera intended by the gentleman, whose devotion to business as stockholder in the Academy has left him no time to become familiar with the titles of Italian operas. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT there will be a children's matinee to-day at 2 P. M., when *The Poor Babes in the Wood* will be performed.

This evening *Patrice* will be given, with the farce of *The Toodles.*

AT THE WALNUT Miss Bateman will appear this evening as "Mary Warner."

This afternoon *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be represented.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Craig will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear in four pieces. The performance will commence with *The Irish Emigrant*, after which Mr. Cathcart will recite "Lord Ullin's Daughter." A new burlesque entitled *Don Juan; or, The Byron Scandal*, and the farce of *The Dress Rehearsal* will then be given. The performance will conclude with the farce of *P. P.; or, The Man and the Tiger.*

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive variety of minstrel performances will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a fine bill of Ethiopian mirth and melody will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit the wonders of their Temple of Magic this afternoon and evening at the Assembly Buildings.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee to-day at Musical Fund Hall.

CITY ITEMS.

WANTED, 375,000 MEN. WANTED, 175,000 BOYS.

TO ATTEND THE GREAT DAILY CLOTHING SALES OF BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 *Market street, Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets,*

Where better bargains are given daily to purchasers of Clothing than anywhere else. Call before purchasing, and compare our goods with those offered elsewhere as special bargains; a

"FAIR TEST"

is all we ask.

IF ANY PERSONS have heretofore doubted the safety or success of Dr. Colton's renowned preparation for the painless extraction of teeth, these doubts will surely be removed by reading the remarkable announcement of the Colton Dental Association in another column of this paper. Dr. J. J. Colton, who has charge of this office, is an experienced chemist and a graduate of medicine, and he has made the manufacture and administration of the Nitrous Oxide Gas his special and only business for nearly five years. No person in this country (excepting Dr. G. Q. Colton himself) can compare with him in the extent to which he has used this agent, and that, too, with uniform success. We understand the business of this Association never has been so large at this season of the year as it is at present.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 338 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH.—PURE HARD LEHIGH COAL, LORBERRY, SHAMOKIN, AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COAL.
OFFICE, SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. DEPOT, NINTH STREET (No. 907), BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.

EVERY variety of Ready-made Clothing at Charles Stokes', No. 824 Chesnut street.

KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.
NEW FANCY GOODS.
We have now open, by late arrivals, the most magnificent and choice selection of Fancy Goods, in China, Glass, Bronze, Wood, Parian, Majolica, Artificial Flowers, etc., in the city, suitable for Bridal and Christmas Presents, ranging in price from the lowest to the most expensive, being of our own direct importations. Purchasers can rely on getting their goods at the lowest prices. The public are invited to call and examine our large and beautiful assortment.
JAMES K. KERR & BROTHER,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BRONZES.—At KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street, we have now open a fine selection of elegant Bronzes, suitable for Mantel ornaments. Call and examine our assortment before making your purchases.
JAMES K. KERR & BROTHER,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

GOLD BAND Tea sets, 46 pieces, for $13·50.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

CLOCKS, at Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street We have now open a fine and choice selection of French Clocks, with side pieces, for Mantel ornaments, of the newest styles and latest importations, ranging in prices from $26 each to $650 a set, each one warranted for one year.
JAMES K. KERR & BRO.,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—
NOW OPEN,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS, VIENNA, ENGLISH, AND BOHEMIAN
FANCY GOODS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
GLOVE, JEWEL, AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,

CLOCKS,	SWISS CARVED WOOD,
BRONZES,	JARDINIERES,
PARIAN,	ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
MAJOLICA,	SCENT BOTTLES,
CARD STANDS,	TABLES IN BRONZE AND
BOHEMIAN CLOGNE	WOOD,
SETS,	TOY TEA SETS,
MUSICAL CIGAR BOXES,	TOY DINNER SETS,
MUSICAL WORK BOXES,	TOY CHAMBER SETS.

ALL ENTIRELY NEW AND CHOICE GOODS
NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
RANGING IN PRICE
FROM THE LOWEST TO THE MOST EXPENSIVE.
JAMES K. KERR & BRO.,
CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA AT KERR'S CHINA HALL, 1218 CHESNUT Street.—Our stock of White French China for family use is now complete. Purchasers will find the largest assortment and most varied styles from which to choose. Also, a large assortment of Rich Decorated Dinner, Tea, and Chamber Ware always on hand, all of which we offer to families retail at the lowest wholesale prices.
JAMES K. KERR & BRO.,
China Hall, 1218 Chesnut street.

FINE CUT AND PLAIN GLASS at Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. We have now open the largest and most complete assortment of fine Glass for table use in the country, being our own direct importation. Families can make their purchases of us at the lowest wholesale prices, and depend upon getting the choicest goods and styles. Examine our assortment and prices before making your purchases, as you will find at the China Hall patterns that cannot be found elsewhere.
JAMES K. KERR & BRO.,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—List of White French China Dinner Sets for $25, containing
12 DINNER PLATES.
12 SOUP PLATES.
12 BREAKFAST, DESSERT OR TEA PLATES.
12 OYSTER PLATES.
4 MEAT DISHES, ASSORTED SIZES.
1 OVAL SOUP TUREEN.
2 OVAL COVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
2 OVAL UNCOVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
1 OVAL SAUCE TUREEN.
1 OVAL SAUCE BOAT AND STAND.
1 PICKLE SHELL.
1 FRUIT BASKET; 12 CUPS AND 12 SAUCERS.
All orders by mail promptly attended to. Goods shipped to any address, payable on delivery, with express charges.
JAMES K. KERR & BRO.,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES at Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. In order to insure large sales and close out our stock of Fancy Goods for the Holidays, we we have reduced our prices to about the old gold prices. Call and examine our assortment and prices before making your purchases.
JAMES K. KERR & BRO.,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

SITUATED at the southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets is one of the finest grocery establishments that this or any other city can boast. The proprietors, Messrs. Colton & Clarke, are masters of the trade, they both having spent years at the business. Their goods are all first-class, and none other than the finest sugars, spices, coffees, and teas are obtainable. In the line of fruits their stock is unsurpassable; canned, jammed, marmaladed, or jellied, you have but to express your wish and it is gratified. Special attention is paid to the importation of foreign delicacies; cheeses, potted game, pates de foie gras, Queen and French olives, and luscious Almeria grapes line their shelves or rest in boxes around the store. In fact, the place is to the epicure what the British Museum is to the naturalist, with only this exception, that what here is seen can be feasted on not by the organ of one sense alone, but by several. The firm supplies groceries to families in any part of the city, and an order entrusted to them will be well and promptly filled.

CHINA CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, are determined to reduce stock by the 1st of January, and are offering their large stock of fancy goods at unprecedentedly low prices.
Bohemian Cologne Sets of Puff-Box and Two Bottles, 90 cents.
Bohemian Liquor Sets of Six Glasses, Waiter and Decanter, $1.
Parian Marble Busts, 75 cents.
A large assortment of Bronze and Parian Statuary.
Three Hundred styles Bohemian and China Vases, from 60 cents to $25 per pair. Five Hundred different patterns of Cologne Sets. An endless variety of Lava Ornaments. A splendid stock of Decorated Dining, Tea, and Toilet Sets. A complete assortment of White French China, Stone China, and Glass Ware. All marked down
UNDER GOLD PRICES.
Store Room open till 9 o'clock at night.
Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.
We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.
THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.
Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of
GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 333 N. Second street.

AN EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT.—One of the most extensive Glass, China, and Queensware establishments is Messrs. WILLIAM AKERS & Co.'s, 823 Market street. Everything required by either housekeepers or hotel-keepers, from the plainest stoneware to the most elaborate French china, can be found there, and at prices, too, that are amazingly low. Buyers of Holiday Goods will consult their interest by examining Messrs. Akers & Co.'s large and magnificent stock. They will find it ablaze with BEAUTY and abundant in BARGAINS.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DELICIOUS CHAMPAGNE—the most delicate flavor at greatly reduced prices; also, pure Grape Brandy for invalids.
CARMICK & CO., Sole Agents,
No. 113 Chesnut street.

AS A HOLIDAY GIFT nothing could be more appropriate than a Singer Family Sewing Machine. To be had upon easy terms at No. 1102 Chesnut street.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE DOLL AND CASE. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

A FEW MORE DAYS of the great closing sale at Wanamaker & Brown's Clothing House now remain. All who wish to take advantage of the extremely low prices should do so immediately. The prices are fully ten per cent. lower than any other house, and if the purchaser is not satisfied with his bargain the goods can be returned and the money refunded. The style, make, and finish of the goods which come from this establishment are far superior to those of other ready-made clothing houses. There is still a very large stock on hand, of at least $250,000 worth of goods, and it is being augmented every day by new lots. The firm are making up the old piece goods which have been on hand. Purchasers who have not ready money are allowed to make selections and pay in convenient instalments. The store is open from 7 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M., so that all those who are unable to call in the day time may have a chance. Goods purchased by gas-light will be exchanged if not found satisfactory.

A BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—No more beautiful Christmas Presents could be found than the splendid Singing Canary Birds and beautiful Cages, at W. A. Henry's, No. 144 North Sixth street, under the Odd Fellows' Hall. His stock of them is large and superb.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—
Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received the last lot of Fancy Goods they will import this season. These goods were all bought under Factory Prices, AND WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION!

YOU CAN REGULATE THE COLOR.—Every natural shade, from light brown to deepest black, is imparted by PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. The number of applications determines the tinge. It would be like comparing shining water to the fetid rinsings from a marsh, to compare it with the ordinary hair dyes.

TO CURE COLDS and strengthen the voice without stultifying the brain or injuring the stomach, use Murdoch's Bronchial Comfits. A safe remedy for all irritations of the throat.

PLEASE READ
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—JORDAN.—On Thursday, the 16th instant, at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. P. J. Cox, Mr. JOSEPH R. DAVIS to Miss LIDA M., eldest daughter of Joseph Jordan, Jr., all of Manayunk, Pa.

DIED.

ADOLPH.—On the morning of the 17th instant, ALFRED W. ADOLPH, in the 44th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and Covenant Lodge, No. 114, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 936 Franklin street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

CARR.—On the 14th instant, Mr. SAMUEL P. CARR, Sr., in the 77th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1226 Marlborough street, above Girard avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

DEWEES.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. JANE DEWEES, in the 75th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in law, JACOB FLUBACKER, No. 837 N. Fifteenth street, on Monday morning, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

GOULD.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 17th instant, at his residence, West Orange street, Lancaster, Pa., Mr. CHARLES T. GOULD, eldest son of the late Walter Gould, aged 53 years.

JACKSON.—On the morning of Friday, December 17, at his residence, No. 1516 Pine street, SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D. (formerly of Northumberland), in the 82d year of his age.

SHARPE.—On the morning of the 18th instant, WILLIAM SHARPE, M. D.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

LUSCIOUS WHITE GRAPES,

IN 25 POUND KEGS,

Nicely packed in cork cuttings, so that persons can keep them for use all winter.

SOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE BY THE KEG,
BY
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,
11 4 thstu2m5p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FINE HANDKERCHIEFS,
FANCY BOXES,
KID GLOVES,
VASES, DOLLS,
WRITING DESKS,
FINE PAPER BOXES,
And a general assortment of
TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES.
M. A. JONES,
12 18 6t5p No. 21 N. EIGHTH Street.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

GREAT SALE PREVIOUS TO
REMOVAL
TO OUR NEW STORE,
No. 635 MARKET STREET,
North Side, one door east of Seventh,
ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.
We will offer, till then, our entire stock of
Carpetings,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, Etc.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
12 18 tf PHILADELPHIA.

MINCED MEAT.

Atmore's Mince Meat!

Cannot be equalled!!

The best always the Cheapest!!

Everybody knows it!! 12 18 6t

WANTS.

WANTED—100 AGENTS TO SELL THE MYERS & GARDNER PATENT HEATER,
whereby, with no coal to burn, no smoke or gas to inhale, one may heat his sitting-room, parlor, or bed-room from his kitchen stove, and help, rather than hinder, the cooking operations there.
It has given great satisfaction wherever introduced.
One of the Heaters may be seen in operation at
No. 1105 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MYERS & GARDNER'S
11 PATENT DWELLING HEATER COMPANY.

COAL.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets.
12 13 6m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA will be held in the SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown, To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. A. J. RYMER, D. D. Dr. T. W. J. WYLIE, GEO. H. STUART, Esq., and others.
THOMAS T. MASON,
Chairman Committee on Public Meetings.

REV. MR. KEYES, LATE OF THE Methodist Episcopal Church, will lecture To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the NEW CHURCH (Swedenborgian) TEMPLE, corner of BROAD and BRANDYWINE Streets. Subject—"Signs that the New Jerusalem is Now Descending." He will preach in the Morning at the same place. Seats free. The public invited.

THE REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., will be installed Pastor of the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH Str. et, below Arch, To-morrow evening, 7 30 o'clock. The Rev. P. STRYKER TALMAGE, of the Classis of Philadelphia; Rev. CHANCELLOR FERRIS, D. D., of New York, and the Rev. Dr. WOODBRIDGE, of New Brunswick, will take part in the services.

NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below GIRARD Avenue—10½ and 7½ o'clock. Communion immediately after morning service. Rev. Dr. JACOBUS, of Pittsburg, will preach in the morning, and the Pastor, Rev. M. NEWKIRK, in the evening. All cordially invited.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GREEN Street.—Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject:—"Domas." Strangers welcome.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—"Good Society." All persons, young people especially, invited.

UNION PRAYER MEETING THIS Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Sermon To-morrow Morning, by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. FISK, at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D.D., in the Evening, for children.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street.
REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ
will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. WILLIAM L. GRAY To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Rev. C. H. PAYNE at 7½ P. M. Subject for evening, "Preaching to Itching Ears; or, The Duty and Dangers of the Pulpit." Strangers invited.

LOGAN SQUARE CHURCH, TWENTIETH and VINE Streets.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. THOMAS J. BROWN, in Morning, at 10½ o'clock. Usual services in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers welcome.

NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH, WM. H. THORNE, Pastor.—Usual services in the Hall, northeast corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, To-morrow (Sunday) Morning, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, Pastor, at 10½; Rev. W. H. FORMOSA at 7½. Strangers invited.

"BIBLE OUT OF THE SCHOOLS, and Beecher's Bid for Applause," refuted, at 7½, 10½ "Kindness in Desire," LUTHERBAUM, TWELFTH and OXFORD. Rev. N. M. PROE, Pastor.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. PHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 12 4 4tf

NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH, IN HALL, N. E. corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Sts. Service at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M. Seats free. 11 2 8tf*

UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Services To-morrow at the usual hours. Subject of evening lecture—"Emanuel Swedenborg." Seats free.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching on next Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. SPEER, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. R. WORK.

ADVENT MEETINGS TO-MORROW S. W. corner GIRARD AVENUE and NINTH Street. Bible-class Morning. Evening:—"The Atonement! What is it?" By J. GRIM.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAGNIFICENT CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR A LADY.—Now that every one is investing more or less of their spare funds in the way of making their friends happy, we would suggest that the most appropriate and valuable gift to a lady would be one of the IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES, sold at No. 920 ARCH Street.
We call the attention of our readers to the Elliptic Machine, as it is generally considered that they are superior to any others in use. The orders for this purpose are already without a precedent. 1t

DEPARTMENT RECEIVER OF TAXES, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—The names of all property holders whose taxes are unpaid by December 31 will be advertised January 1 as delinquents, in accordance with act of Assembly approved May 13, 1856.
JOHN M. MELLOY,
12 18 s 3t Receiver of Taxes.

UMBRELLAS.

WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,
Umbrella Manufacturers,
No. 246 MARKET STREET,
OFFER A FULL LINE OF
EXTRA SWISS AND
SUPER BROWN ENGLISH
SILK UMBRELLAS,
WITH
The Latest Novelties in Handles,
FOR (12 18 6t4p

Christmas Presents.

NEATLY MADE AND HANDSOMELY finished SILK UMBRELLAS FOR PRESENTS.
For sale by JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, SMALL sizes, all colors, FOR PRESENTS
for Misses, Lads, and Children.
JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS, ALL SIZES.
Handsome Holiday Presents, JOSEPH FUSSELL,
12 14 tuths3rp Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

UMBRELLAS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Silk, Gingham, and Alpaca.
Fine Ivory and French Handles and Paragon Frames, at less than wholesale prices.
H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
Between Chesnut and Market, east side.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE.

Closing Out a Large Stock of
FINE GOODS,
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF
J. S. ROBINSON, No. 1031 MARKET STREET.
Comprising Watches of all descriptions; Fine Gold Jewelry, Diamonds, Musical Boxes, Vases, Silver and Silver Plated Ware. Above goods will positively be sold at wholesale prices, as the proprietor is closing his business on account of ill health. [1t12p
FIXTURES OF THE STORE WITH LEASE FOR SALE
J. S. ROBINSON,
No. 1031 MARKET Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME BROWN stone Residence, No. 1813 Walnut street, opposite Hittenhouse square, 20 feet front by 235 feet deep to sansom street house, replete with modern conveniences.
Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
12 15 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S
STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,
Must be Sold Off by the Fifteenth of
January.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Crape Poplin
Only 25c.,
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Roubaix Poplins,
Only 25c.
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Double Fold.
Heavy Corded Mohairs in Fashionable Dark Shades.
37c., Worth $1·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Triko Poplins
For Walking Suits,
Only 50c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Best Quality Serges
For Walking Suits,
Only 45c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Silk Epinglines,
Only 75c.,
Worth $1·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Fine Empress Cloths in all the New Colors.
56c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Best Quality Green and Blue Plaids Imported.
Only 87½c

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$1·50 worth $2·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·00, worth $2·75.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·25, worth $3·00

Homer, Colladay & Co
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·50, worth $3·25.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Hosiery of all Kinds, from 25 to 33 less than before.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Linen Housekeeping Goods,
An immense Stock,
At 25 to 33⅓ Less.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Lyons Silk Velvets,
All Widths,
At Large Concessions.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Mourning Goods
In Infinite Variety,
Lower than since the War.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
In this department we have made an entire revision of the Prices of our Cloths, Astrachans, Cloaks, Suits, and Velvets, and the greatest bargains are now offered to purchasers.
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,
12 18 smwf4t PHILADELPHIA.

NAUHAUGHT THE DEACON.

We make the following extract from the new poem by Mr. Whittier in the January number of *The Atlantic*:—

Nauhaught, the Indian deacon, who of old
Dwelt, poor but blameless, where his narrowing Cape
Stretches its shrunk arm out to all the winds
And the relentless smiting of the waves,
Awoke one morning from a pleasant dream
Of a good angel dropping in his hand
A fair, broad gold piece, in the name of God.

He rose and went forth with the early day
Far inland, where the voices of the waves
Mellowed and mingled with the whispering leaves,
As, through the tangle of the low, thick woods,
He searched his traps. Therein nor beast nor bird
He found; though meanwhile in the reedy pools
The otter plashed, and underneath the pines
The partridge drummed; and as his thoughts went back
To the sick wife and little child at home,
What marvel that the poor man felt his faith
Too weak to bear its burden—like a rope
That, strand by strand uncoilling, breaks above
The hand that grasps it. "Even now, O Lord!
Send me," he prayed, "the angel of my dream!
Nauhaught is very poor; he cannot wait."
Even as he spake, he heard at his bare feet
A low, metallic clink, and, looking down,
He saw a dainty purse with disks of gold
Crowding its silken net. Awhile he held
The treasure up before his eyes, alone
With his great need, feeling the wondrous coins
Slide through his eager fingers, one by one.
So then the dream was true. The angel brought
One broad piece only; should he take all these?
Who would be wiser, in the blind, dumb woods?
The loser, doubtless rich, would scarcely miss
This dropp'd crumb from a table always full.
Still, while he mused, he seemed to hear the cry
Of a starved child; the sick face of his wife
Tempted him. Heart and flesh in fierce revolt
Urged the wild license of his savage youth
Against his later scruples. Bitter toil,
Prayer, fasting, dread of blame, and pitiless eyes
To watch his halting—had he lost for these
The freedom of the woods—the hunting-grounds
Of happy spirits for a walled-in heaven
Of everlasting psalms? One healed the sick
Very far off thousands of moons ago;
Had he not prayed him night and day to come
And cure his bed-bound wife? Was there a hell?
Were all his fathers' people writhing there,
Like the poor shell-fish, set to boil alive,
Forever, dying never? If he kept
This gold, so needed, would the dreadful God
Torment him like a Mohawk's captive stuck
With slow-consuming splinters? Up to heaven
Would the good brother deacon grown so rich
By selling rum to Indians laugh to see him
Burn like a pitch-pine torch? His Christian garb
Seemed falling from him; while the fear and shame
Of Adam naked at the cool of day,
He gazed around. A black snake lay in coil
On the hot sand, a crow with sidelong eye
Watched from a dead bough. All his Indian lore
Of evil blending with a convert's faith
In the supernal terrors of the Book,
He saw the Tempter in the coiling snake
And ominous, black-winged bird; and all the while
The low rebuking of the distant waves
Stole in upon him like the voice of God
Among the trees of Eden. Girding up
His soul's loins with a resolute hand, he thrust
The base thought from him.—"Nauhaught, be a man!
Starve, if need be: but, while you live, look out
From honest eyes on all men, unashamed,
God help me! I am deacon of the church.
A baptized, praying Indian! Should I do
This secret meanness, even the barken knots
Of the old trees would turn to eyes to see it,
The birds would tell of it, and all the leaves
Whisper above me, "Nauhaught is a thief!"
The sun would know it, and the stars that hide
Behind his light would watch me, and at night
Follow me with their sharp, accusing eyes.
Yea, Thou, God, seest me!" Then Nauhaught drew
Closer his belt of leather, dulling thus
The pain of hunger, and walked bravely back
To the brown fishing-hamlet by the sea;
And, pausing at the inn-door, cheerily asked:—
"Who hath lost aught to-day?"
"I," said a voice.
"Ten golden pieces, in a silken purse,
My daughter's handiwork." He looked, and lo!
One stood before him in a coat of frieze,
And the glazed hat of a seafaring man,
Shrew-faced, broad-shouldered, with no trace of wings.
Marvelling, he dropped within the stranger's hand
The silken web, and turned to go his way.
But the man said:—"A tithe at least is yours;
Take it in God's name as an honest man."
And as the deacon's dusky fingers closed
Over the golden gift, "Yea, in God's name
I take it, with a poor man's thanks," he said.

So down the street that, like a river of sand,
Ran, white in sunshine, to the Summer sea,
He sought his home, singing and praising God;
And when his neighbors in their careless way
Spoke of the owner of the silken purse—
A Wellfleet skipper, known in every port
That the Cape opens in its sandy wall—
He answered, with a wise smile, to himself:
"I saw the angel where they see a man."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(For additional City News see page 12.)

THE DECLARATION.

An Interesting Local Question—Where was the Declaration of Independence Written?—Jefferson Appears to Contradict Himself.

For years upon years the old brick building at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market streets has been pointed out to the stranger and native alike as the place wherein Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, wrote the first draft of the immortal document which was the original framework of our liberties and the announcement of our claim to a position in the sisterhood of nations. A large sign bearing a portrait of Benjamin Franklin seated at a desk and perusing a book decorated the space between the fourth-story windows of the Market street front until within a few months past, and there was an accompanying inscription in large black letters designating the building as "The Birthplace of Liberty."

In support of this theory, Watson, in his "Annals of Philadelphia" (edition of 1850, vol. ii, page 309), tells us, in his quaint style, that "the place of *writing* the Declaration has been differently stated. Some," he continues, "have said that it was at Jefferson's chamber, in the Indian Queen inn; but Mrs. Clymer, with whom Mr. Jefferson boarded, at the southwest corner of Seventh and High (now Market) streets, said it was there, and to settle this point Dr. Mease wrote to Mr. Jefferson, and *had it confirmed* as at her house."

In the first volume of his "Annals" (same edition, page 470), Watson touches upon the same mooted question, in the following terms:—

"In the Indian Queen Tavern, South Fourth street, in the second story, front room, south end, Jefferson had his desk and room where he wrote and studied, and from *that cause* it has been a popular opinion that he there wrote his 'Declaration of Independence.' I have seen the place of the desk, by the side of the fire-place, west side, as pointed out by Cæsar Rodney's son.

"But my friend, John McAllister, told me in 1833 that he was told by the stepmother of the present Hon. John Sargeant that Dr. Mease had inquired of Jefferson himself, by letter, and that he was informed by him that when he wrote that instrument he lived in a large *new* house, belonging to the Shoemaker family, *up Market street*, at the southwest corner of *some* crossing street. Mrs. Sargeant said there was no doubt it was *the same* since so well known as Grab's store, at southwest corner of Seventh and High street."

The "Indian Queen" Tavern, which in earlier days was the contestant of the honor at the corner of Seventh and Market streets for the honor of having been the place wherein the Declaration was written, was situated at the southeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. Graydon refers to the building and states that in 1760 it was kept by the widow Nicholls.

In the recently published first volume of the "Life of Daniel Webster," by George Ticknor Curtis, we find some interesting passages which revive the old dispute about the precise spot on which Jefferson wrote the American Magna Charta, and which tend to leave the question in even greater doubt than before. In the autumn of 1824, Daniel Webster started on a journey to Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, in company with George Ticknor, one of his most intimate personal friends, who had been invited by Mr. Jefferson to assist him in regulating the course of studies at the University of Virginia. The party left Washington on the 9th of December. The roads were in a terrible state, and the journey was exceedingly tedious, both going and returning. On the return, when the party were stopping over night at a small inn by the way, Mr. Webster and Mr. Ticknor beguiled the time by dictating to Mrs. Ticknor, who acted as amanuensis, the conversations had by them with Jefferson during the four or five days passed at Monticello. The accuracy of the report of Jefferson's sayings on this occasion, which was first given to the public by Fletcher Webster, in the first volume of his father's correspondence, published in 1857, has been questioned on some points by Jefferson's biographer; but Mr. Curtis puts forth a strong argument in its support, citing the fact that it was carefully prepared a few hours after the departure of the party from Monticello, as a private record of the visit, but doubtless with a view of its being at some future time given to the public.

We have thus detailed at length the circumstances under which the paragraph given below was written, in order to give it its full weight as tending to settle, although in an unsatisfactory manner, a question which is not only of local importance, but of general interest. Among the memoranda of Jefferson's conversation as written down by Mrs. Ticknor are the following words, spoken by Jefferson in direct response to a question by Webster:—

"The Declaration of Independence was written in a house on the north side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth—*not a corner house*. Heiskell's Tavern, in Fourth street, has been shown for it—(to Mr. Webster)—but this is not the house."

In asserting that the place was *not a corner house*, Jefferson at one word disposed of the claims of the only two buildings which have generally been credited with the disputed honor, the Indian Queen Inn and the house at Seventh and Market streets. By Heiskell's Tavern he probably referred to the first named, which, as stated by Watson, was at one time popularly supposed to have been the place. But, while the exact location still remains a mystery, and will doubtless so remain for all time to come, we are able to get near the true site, and especially to dispose of the rival claims of the two buildings to which the credit was formerly awarded. Wherever the building was located within the limits described by Jefferson, it has long since disappeared, and as such is the case, perhaps the solution of the question is as satisfactory as could be desired.

THE FASHIONS.

New Styles of Fancy Goods for Presents.

The holiday season being now upon us, everybody is inquiring what is new in the way of presents. It is something of an undertaking to remember all one's friends with a suitable gift; that is, all the friends one cares to so remember. If useful articles are selected, the probability is that he or she on whom they may be bestowed will be already supplied. Useful articles, when needed, are no doubt the most welcome presents to a comparatively poor friend, to all others fancy goods are more suitable. They are regarded in the light of indulgences which come only at Christmas time, and which no one would think of getting for oneself. Such are the fancy goods which are now being displayed in great profusion in all the stores, also the plainer articles of home manufacture. Many articles partially completed may be bought, which when finished will bear the additional charm of the manipulation by home fingers. The embroidery stores are full of designs for the fair buyer to perfect and present to whom she will. The favorite gift is a screen, of any shape or size. Light rosewood, gilt, or walnut frames come for those which are to stand on a table before a lamp. The centre-piece is usually Java canvas, or tinsel leather, with large perforations, on which the design is quickly worked in floss. The tinsel leather is $1·50 a sheet, which will make four cornucopias, six shaving-paper cases, or two screens. Shield-shaped screens and guidons are fancied to hold in the hand or place in a window. These frames are also filled with hanging portfolios or baskets in card-board, bound deeply with velvet and ruches of satin ribbon, a painted design, or one on perforated paper or canvas filling the centre. These are the prettiest things for school girls to make, as few designs show more for the work they cost. Small ottomans and footstools in Berlin work are not much larger than pin-cushions. They are perfectly round, light blue or crimson usually chosen for the color, and shaded Greek designs in neutral tint wrought as a border, the centre plain, and the whole finished by a deep worsted fringe of the colors.

Slippers are now worked in Chinese fashion, with a spray of flowers thickly done in silk directly on the instep. This is so highly raised as to seem embossed. Men's slippers come prepared in fine morocco, russet, or mode color, with applique of velvet stamped on them, and a pattern ready drawn to be filled with gold braiding and very little embroidery in silk. The price is $10 a pair. Cushions and slippers are worked in floss designs, and filled with worsted. Braces are wrought in silk on the perforated leather, or on fine morocco straps for the purpose. Pin-cushions have wide velvet borders, with white lace centres. An eight-inch cushion of sky-blue velvet, with applique centre laid on light blue silk, finished by blue and tinsel cord and lace quilling, is a present for a duchess. Velvet frames and portfolios are pretty for parlor tables, and not difficult to make. The velvet may be gummed at the edges on passe partout frames, and carved ivory ornaments fastened at each corner.

The most elegant style of book cover now is ivory or carved wood. Small prayer-books, minute 12mos of Oxford edition, are bound in plain leaves of white ivory with solid silver edges and clasps, a cross or monogram in silver raised on the cover. The bijou has a case of Turkey leather in which to carry it. These are fancied especially for wedding presents. Price, $15. Large photograph albums are imported with sides of carved oak in beautiful foliage designs—holly, ivy, and tendril entwining, like sumptuously embossed leather, the back and edges being of crimson velvet. In white holly these books are more beautiful than carved ivory.

Music rolls, to protect sheet music when carried in the hand, are prepared in Russia leather, russet, green, or purple, with gilt cord and tassel, and lining of crimson moire. Price, $6 to $13.

Silk fans are the novelty of the season. The sticks are the same shape as those of the enamelled wood fans, but covered entirely with tafeta in soft colors, violet, apple green, white, or blue. There is no ornament beside the monogram in the centre. Plain gold fans are admired because they suit all colors of dress. The painted satin fans are pretty for white dress. Glove and mouchoir cases in fine green leather are fitted with extension, and complete sets of minor toilet implements in the cover. Purses and wallets of seal-skin are homely caprices of fashion, and very cheap—$2 to $4. Portfolios and writing-cases of carved wood and velvet are among the handsomest gifts for a lady.

Bohemian glass is put to every use that can be made of it—lamp-globes, window-screens, and vases. Ice-crystal in tints, ultra-marine blue, pink or light green is fancied for toilet sets; gold bronze is admired now rather than the darker shades for mantel ornaments. Enamel stands, with oval cameo medallions on the case, opening with a spring to show the photograph inside, are $6 to $18. Book racks are very richly inlaid with gold tracery on polished olive and oak. Porcelain paintings fill the ends of ebony racks, and extremely fine medallions are of malachite or agate. Price for the latter, $37. Racks of green leather are provided to hold writing paper of different sizes. Viennese counters for whist are $6 a set. Fur muff-bags vary from the ordinary satchel-shape in looking more like a wallet than a muff. They are of white and red fox, or seal skin. Price, $18 to $32. Large, thin cases of tuya-wood have slides of sterling silver inside, to secure visiting cards, and an ivory leaf for tablets, $22. Tortoise-shell card-cases are of two leaves, held by a silver chain, to which a pencil is fastened, and an ivory leaf is added inside. These are evidently designed to suit the large French cards which another season will see used here. A fine present for an elderly lady is a camp-kettle of silver; a small tea-kettle of antique shape, swung from crossing silver uprights, over a spirit lamp.

MUD.

A Few Hints and Some Advice—The Condition of Our Streets.

Man is but a formation of dust moulded into shape by the marvellous power of the Divine Creator of the universe, and although some few soft specimens are occasionally to be met with on this bustling planet styled the earth, yet we have never, as yet, heard of one turning into mud. Petrifaction, of late years, has claimed the attention of scientific men and discoveries innumerable have been made; but a careful research has failed to disclose the fact o the finding of any clayey form of human resemblance. For the past week we have been wasting our energy and strength, poring over works of ancient authority by the dim, defective, dismal light furnished by the city of Philadelphia, in vain research for some substantial reasoning as to the cause o human dust always retaining its volatileness and particles, and have at length come to the philosophical conclusion that the sole, simple, argumentativ deduction is cleanliness. Cleanliness, we are told is next to godliness. Would that some of our street contractors might be led to so believe; would that some zealous worker might set about the conversion of these creatures. The soles of thousands would then daily creak hosannahs in his name, and the purity of hosiery would form a lasting monument to perpetuate his memory. "Ashes to ashes, and dust to dust; if heaven won't have you, perdition must," is an old Bucks county consigning phrase.

Do our street cleaning contractors ever recall it? Alas, no! for it they did, they would soon clear their conscience by cleansing their *ways*. It may not be considered sinful by them to neglect the fulfillment of their pledges, but they should remember that the prayers of the righteous avail much, and out of the numerous pleas that daily ascend, from the lips of mud-bespattered "angels" in feminine shape, some surely will meet with response. Down with your army of sweepers and scrapers then, ye contractors; resolve to at once do all that within you lies; to avert the impending fates call to your aid that purest of all assistants, water, and make your respective fields to serve as lasting mementos to your skill in the art of cleansing. Remember that as men are judged by the work they perform, so will ye be judged. Labor is plentiful, the noble Schuylkill is overflowing, and brooms are cheap. Think of the beatific smiles that will daily gladden your hearts, if woman, lovely woman, be but once more allowed to drag her fourteen-foot trail along our thoroughfares without dragging with it enough clayey matter to start a brickyard! Think of the counteracting prayers, numerous and fervent, that will then ascend in your behalf from the lips of the Kates, the Chloes, and the menwomen who are now daily compelled to toil and scrub our mud-stained steps!

Think of the many words of praise that will be spoken of you by the men who are now compelled to work an hour or two in brushing their mud-stained clothing; and oh! picture to yourselves the delights of once more seeing the surfaces of the bricks and cobble-stones. Marc Antony has been made to say, "The good that men do is often interred with their bones." This is not an axiom, by any means. A little good on your part now will last a very, very long while, and besides, the chances are that your names may perhaps be interred in the ever increasing coating now covering our streets.

An old proverb says "A new broom sweeps clean." Then, by all means, purchase a good supply, for a clean sweep is now the thing most needed. Let there be a large sweep, a strong sweep, and a sweep all together; and let the result be the sweeping of all the dirt into one common pile, and the cleaning of your characters from their decidedly dirty surroundings. That the prevailing public sentiment is opposition to dirty work is well known, but this need not deter you; our streets are not dirty, oh no! only muddy; therefore you need fear nothing from the public, provided you make things once more clear and cleanly (understand, not as clear as mud). But if not, then prepare to have all your future fame *buried* in oblivion, as deep as are the pavements now in MUD.

OUR NEW WANT COLUMN.

WANT THE SECOND.

Wanted—A Distinctive Characteristic.

The following letter which has lately been received, explains itself:—

Dear Mr. Want-Editor:—I take the liberty of sending to you for advice. If you will excuse me, and if you are able and willing to give it, I shall be thankful. You must know that I am a distinguished man; that is, I expect to be some day. Being distinguished, it becomes necessary for me to have what may be called a distinctive characteristic. The possession of this article is not only an accompaniment of greatness, but it is absolutely one of the means by which greatness is attained. What great man is there who is without such a characteristic? I am determined to be great, and therefore must have the article at all hazards.

Great men have to be noticed in the papers. They have to be spoken of in familiar conversation. Their names must be engraved on the memories of the people, and how can this be done without a peculiarity? If a name as yet unknown to fame, as, for instance, John Smith, is mentioned in a newspaper, who will notice it? There might as well be a blank in place of the letters which form the word. Though you yourself may be the Smith who has, for instance, met with an accident, to a stranger the paragraph conveys only the impression of an accident having happened to some impersonal creature; it might as well be a block of wood. To yourself and friends the effect is quite different. The name then stands for some definite idea. If your circle of friends is small, the influence of the paragraph is small, and consequently the impression which it has made on the minds of the people in general.

If your name is afterwards mentioned as a prominent speaker before a political meeting or something of that sort, who of all the various individuals who are strangers to yourself would remember that they had seen the name before in a notice of your accident?

One who knew something of you would call to mind, when he reads the accident paragraph, your particular appearance or peculiarity, no matter how insignificant it may be, and by so doing the words make an impression upon his mind. When you are afterwards the political speaker, your friend calls to mind that you are the same Smith who was so badly injured at such a time, which strengthens the impression. If you afterwards become an alderman, member of the Legislature, or Congressman, or even Governor of your State, or President of the United States, your friend would still remember you, simply because he knew something of your distinctive characteristic in the first place. By the way, should you happen to be President of the United States, your friend would probably use his remembrance for his own private advantage; but that is foreign to the subject. You need not worry yourself about that point, for we never had a President of the name of Smith, and the probability is we never shall. It would be funny if we did, now, wouldn't it?

Should you, however, aspire to that situation, it may be well to state that, on considering the subject, I have come to the conclusion that the chances will be in your favor. The Smiths are such a very large family that the odds are one hundred to one that one of its members may be our next President. So take heart, old boy; go in and win. If you are elected I'll vote for you; that is, I mean if you're nominated. I suppose you do not want to be President, however. I have made somewhat of a digression from the subject, but I am very much interested in it. The fact is, I was thinking that my own name was Smith.

As was being remarked, it is necessary that a man should have some peculiarity or handle to himself, as it were; something by which he may be known beside his name, for that is not sufficient to create an impression. It must be something, too, which can be spoken of easily, and if it can be ridiculed, or is very funny, so much the better. If, in private conversation, you say Mr. Smith was knocked down in the street last night, the hearer naturally asks which Mr. Smith. Then you are obliged to explain, and give his characteristic, and then he is known. You say, Why, don't you know? Smith. The fellow with the long red hair, or the crooked nose, or the fellow that swears so terribly. If in the newspaper paragraph you say John Smith, the man who bites his finger nails so much, met with a serious accident, it is probable that all who read it will take particular notice of the fact. They may have seen the man before, remarked his peculiarity, and know him by it. When attention is called to his accident they know who it is. It is much easier to remember men by this method than by their names only.

Afterwards, should this Smith turn out a public character, his name becomes a byword, on account of the finger-nail characteristic, and once generally known, his fortune is sure. He can become Congressman, Councilman, President of an engine company or of the United States, as he will.

I do not wish you to confound this word characteristic with the word hobby. A hobby is also necessary for a great man, but that it is very easy to get, I want no advice on that subject. I have that article already selected, and will tell you what it is before closing.

It is a very easy thing for a man to devote his spare time, or perhaps some which is not spare, to an exclusive pursuit or pleasure. He can pretend to be very much interested; he can create an impression that he cares for and is good for nothing else; he can bore everybody with it, and can bring it up as a subject of conversation at every inopportune moment. It is very easy to collect postage stamps or old coins, to the disadvantage of your pocket, if you only make up your mind to do so; it is comparatively easy to collect such curious relics as old street door-knockers or bell-handles; it is easy to pretend that there is nothing in the world like history or chemistry or photography; but it is not of this sort of thing of which I am speaking. What I refer to is a distinctive personal characteristic, or something about the individual himself which is peculiar, and by which he may be known.

These personal characteristics may be divided into two classes, natural and acquired. A natural characteristic is one which has been bestowed upon the person by nature, and which he cannot well avoid. Red hair or a squint to the eyes would be among this class. An acquired peculiarity is something which has come from the possessor's own efforts, whether intentionally or otherwise. All peculiar habits belong to this class. One man has a habit of standing with his arms a-kimbo; another has a habit of scratching his head when excited. One man dresses in certain outlandish styles; another wears a very queerly shaped beard or moustache. Some men's minds are so arranged that their actions show them to be very peculiar.

George Washington the Great had a characteristic. It showed itself when he was a young man, in his tendency to chop down fruit trees and then go and tell on himself. Horace Greeley's characteristic is bad writing; General Grant's is smoke; Henry Ward Beecher's is peculiarity itself.

I myself am without any natural characteristic. It follows that if I wish to become great I must acquire one. I have experimented so far with every variety and species which has ever been noticed, but without success. I want something which has not been remarked of any other person. It must be novel, or at least not well known, or else if it cannot be distinctive, I have tried bad writing, but I find that with this accomplishment it is really impossible to get along in the world. I have tried the truthfulness of George Washington, and have found that also to be impossible, with our present ways of doing things. I have endeavored to acquire an artificial squint, and have also gnawed my finger-ends very industriously, and find that both processes hurt too much for general use. I find that other men surpass the most outrageous swearing that I can do. I have ordered the most peculiar garments which were ever constructed, but the result was only to get me into the police station, when there was no reporter in the neighborhood. I have thought of getting some person to twist my nose, or other part of my countenance, into a new shape, so as to give me a peculiar expression; but this is too painful a subject for discussion.

To put it in small compass, I have tried everything, and find that nothing will work. Cannot you editors, you men with the big brains, set yourselves to work and give me an idea which I can work out for myself; I will pay any one well who will do it. And besides (I almost forgot that) I will tell you what my hobby is to be. You see I have determined to be an author. Every spare moment of time I intend to devote to writing. I shall write, write, all the time, until people begin to say, "What a writer he is!" But the best part of it is that no editor, or publisher, or, in fact, any one is ever to see what I write. You need not suppose that I am ever going to trouble you with my productions. I am only going to write for the sake of being called a writer. I will work and work and store away, until my name is well known, but no one will ever know if my writings are good or bad. Some may possibly suppose that these writings may consist of copy-books filled up, but they may also be mistaken. I can afford to bear their ridicule, for they will take it all back when they find that I have become the ——. I beg your pardon, but I again supposed that my name was Smith. Now give us your candid opinion, is not this a good plan?

Note by Want-Editor.—This closing paragraph shows so much good judgment and sound common sense, that we have been induced to print the entire letter.

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Fine Black Astrachan Muffs

FREE OF COST, and retailing the finest FURS AND ROBES

In the city at WHOLESALE PRICES.

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FOR RENT,

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In splendid order, centrally located, on South Side of Chesnut St.

Address L. S. H.,

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TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Restoratives; also Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 104 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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OFF! Off! Off! Off! Off! Off! Off! Off! Off!

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We are daily receiving from our Factory, in Connecticut, the latest styles of Goods, of all patterns, from Rogers Brothers, and "Meriden Britannia Co.'s" manufactories.

Triple-Plated Silverware,

Suitable for BRIDAL GIFTS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

No. 804 CHESNUT STREET, Second Floor.

11 20 1m A. H. ROGERS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of GEORGE F. RANDOLPH, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES S. WOOD and HANNAH F. RANDOLPH, Executors of the last will and testament of George F. Randolph, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1869, at three (3) o'clock P. M., at the office of JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Esq., No. 813 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

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Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

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GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
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CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
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Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly

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THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, & public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, SHARPE & THOMSON, 11 27 m 6m No. 237 N. SECOND Street.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

REPUDIATION REPUDIATED—A STIRRING DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

From the N. Y. World.

The *World*, on behalf of the Democratic party, proffers its thanks to Mr. Mungen, one of the Democratic members from Ohio, for the carefully prepared speech advocating repudiation of the national debt, which he delivered on Thursday in the House of Representatives. We thank him, as most of the Democratic members who replied to him with so much force and spirit thanked him, for saying that he expressed only his individual views, for which nobody else could be held responsible. But his disclaimer of any authority to represent the sentiments of the Democratic party on this question is the smallest of his claims to gratitude. We thank him, especially, for giving an occasion, at this early stage of the session, for the manly, honest, emphatic remarks of so many Democratic Representatives from various States, who branded the views which he uttered as repugnant to their feelings, inconsistent with the national honor, and shocking to the best instincts of upright men. This spontaneous outburst of indignant, honest sentiment on the part of the most distinguished and trusted Democratic members, was needed to explode a calumny against the Democratic party which has been industriously circulated by its enemies; and we repeat our thanks to Mr. Mungen for giving these true and tried representatives an opportunity to disclaim and denounce his repudiation crotchet in so conspicuous a theatre.

As peculiar honor is due to the soldier who first scales the rampart and mounts the fortification of an enemy, so we must award to Mr. Brooks, of this city, the credit of leading off in the remarks by which the position of Mr. Mungen was assailed. Mr. Brooks' promptitude was not the consequence of superior zeal, but of better fortune; but the trenchant emphasis of his remarks gave to the discussion a tone of strength and freedom which removed all restraint from the Democratic members who followed him; and yet, if it had happened to any of the others to be first on his feet and get the attention of the Speaker, the tenor of the discussion would not have been different. Mr. Kerr, or Mr. Cox, or General Slocum, or Judge Woodward, or Mr. Randall, or Mr. Potter, would have led with equal vigor and spirit in these conjoint and spontaneous declarations of the purposes of the nation, and of the Democratic masses as a part of it, to maintain the national faith inviolate and the national honor unsullied. These speakers are among those who have the most weight and influence on the Democratic side of the House, and their remarks will attract great attention throughout the country.

The stamp of reprobation which has thus been set by the leading Democratic members upon all schemes or propositions to repudiate the public debt, will be of signal service in confuting the slanders which have been so profusely heaped upon the Democratic party in connection with this subject. Disclaimers and refutations by the Democratic press reach only Democratic readers; but an outline of this discussion in Congress will go into all the Republican newspapers, and the whole country will at length be enabled to see the real position of the Democratic party on this important question. The aspersions uttered by Secretary Boutwell in his Philadelphia speech are met by a contradiction which will circulate as widely as the speech itself. It is a contradiction authenticated by the character and standing of eminent Democrats elected by the party in districts where the party is strong, who understand the temper and faithfully represent the views of their constituents, and who supply the brains and leadership by which the party is to be marshalled for victory in the contests of the near future.

The *World* forbears to make this an occasion for some obvious reflections on its own course which will naturally occur to its readers and the general public. Whether any particular organ of public opinion is vindicated or condemned by the progress of events, is of comparatively little consequence. But it deeply concerns the public welfare that a great political party, which will soon control the government of the country, cherishes a high sense of the sacredness of the national obligations. A portion of the Democratic party may have been confused for a moment by plausible sophistries, and transiently misled by false lights; but the *World* has never doubted that this fraction of the party was honest in its instincts, nor that its "sober second thought" would cure it of temporary errors. The sophistries to which we allude found more or less favor among prominent men of both political parties; the late Thaddeus Stevens, General Butler, Senator Morton, and Senator Sherman having either preceded Mr. Pendleton in the announciation of his views, or indorsed what he was among the first to promulgate. The *World* never gave those views any countenance, and it always felt that it represented on this subject the real feeling of the Democratic party, and of the wisest and most sagacious of its leaders. We are pleased with what occurred in Congress on Thursday, not merely because it vindicates our course (which is a small matter), but because it demonstrates that our confidence in the Democratic party was well-founded, and shows that the honor of the country will be safe in its hands. We have heretofore had more secret sympathy than bold, open support; and not for our own sake, but for the sake of the party, we are glad that its trusted Representatives have had an opportunity to speak out on this subject in language that cannot fail to command the attention of the whole country.

CUBA BEFORE CONGRESS—THE EXTRAORDINARY POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The first significant sounds of the popular voice through Congress on the subject of Cuba was heard in the Senate on Wednesday. On that occasion Mr. Carpenter, the able Senator from Wisconsin, called up his resolution, of which notice had been given the day before, declaring "that, in the opinion of the Senate, the thirty gunboats contracted for in the United States by or in behalf of the Government of Spain, to be employed against the revolted district of Cuba, should not be allowed to depart from the United States during the continuance of that rebellion." In spite of the opposition of Mr. Sumner the Senate agreed to take up the resolution, and thus the discussion on the Cuban question was commenced. This was the mode adopted to bring the whole subject before the Senate and to prevent it being buried or squelched in Mr. Sumner's Committee on Foreign Affairs, though the mover of the resolution had no expectation, probably, of any Congressional action in time to prevent the departure of the first division of the Spanish gunboats from New York.

The administration has forestalled, so far the action of Congress. It seemed to be im, patient to aid the Spaniards and to make war upon the poor Cubans, and therefore would not wait a few days only to hear what Congress would say. Pretending to defer the whole question of Cuba to the representatives of the people, the administration suddenly released the gunboats before Congress had time to act, and in this manner attempted to influence Congress. The Government has really become an ally of Spain against the Cubans, and has made war upon that brave people just as much as if it had sent United States troops or ships-of-war to crush the patriots. The shallow pretense of neutrality or enforcing the laws will deceive no one; for we all know that the administration, which detained the gunboats up to a few days ago, could have held them, if it wished, for a week or two longer, till Congress could act in the matter.

The American people will be astounded at this assumption and treachery of the administration when they have time to reflect upon the matter. But when we speak of the administration in connection with this subject we are disposed to except the President, though he is the head of the Government, and in a measure responsible for the conduct of the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet. General Grant, we have no doubt, is the friend of Cuba. He has expressed that on several occasions, and throughout his whole public career he has shown the most ardent patriotism, love of liberty, progressive American ideas, broad national views, and the warmest sympathy for the oppressed. We saw this in the case of Mexico, when he was ready to march an army to drive out the European intruders, to liberate the Mexicans from a foreign imperial power, and to vindicate the Monroe doctrine of America for the Americans. Nor do we believe his heart or character has changed. But General Grant does not comprehend fully foreign questions, and, trained in the school of military discipline, he is disposed to leave the business of the various departments of Government to those who have charge of these departments and who are supposed to understand what is best to be done. Hence, in the case of Cuba, he has relied upon the representations of the Secretary of State.

The Secretary, who is a weak, timid, and incapable man for great affairs beyond the mere routine of his office, has been influenced, probably, by Spanish agents, and among these by his own son-in-law, who, it is reported, receives a fee, or bribe, or whatever it may be called, of forty thousand dollars a year from Spain. He has been influenced, too, no doubt, by Senator Sumner, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, who is the enemy of Cuba, because, forsooth, he imagines that any kindness shown to the Cubans or the recognition of their belligerent rights might destroy the effect of his grand sophomorical speech on the Alabama claims. There is the best reason to believe that the President has been influenced indirectly and the Secretary of State directly in this manner; for both of them last summer openly expressed their sympathy for the Cubans, and the opinion that the time was approaching when the United States must recognize the belligerent rights or independence of Cuba. There can be no other cause for the change that has come over them, because it is well known, and the Spanish Government is obliged to confess the fact indirectly, that the insurrection in Cuba is stronger to-day than it has ever been. General Prim acknowledged that forty thousand troops, besides an immense fleet of war vessels, had been sent to Cuba, and yet there is the most urgent demand for more. Is this not a sufficient reply to the reiterated falsehoods that there is no war worthy of being so called, and that the insurrection is losing ground?

Mr. Sumner stated in his remarks, in reply to Senator Carpenter, on Wednesday, that he understood the Cubans had not abolished slavery, or that their decree to that effect was only a pretext for foreign consumption. Now, it is evident that this remark, like the whole tenor of what he said about the Cubans, was malicious and contrary to what he must know was the fact. He must know that in the constitution of the Cuban republic, article 24, adopted April 10, 1869, it is declared, "All the inhabitants of the republic of Cuba are absolutely free;" and he ought to know that the mass of the Cuban people have been for a long time past desirous of freeing the slaves; that neither the Cuban Government nor people wish to see slavery exist, and that it only exists now on the island where the Spanish power extends. So, too, of Mr. Sumner's other garbled and studied misrepresentations to the effect that the Cubans have no regular organized or established government, and that they have not acquired the status of belligerents. If a state of war does not exist in Cuba, there never was a war in the world.

THE POLICY OF MAGNANIMITY.

From the N. Y. Times.

General Butler's letter in defense of the policy of proscription is an exceedingly able and adroit specimen of special pleading on a subject in which any special pleading, however able and adroit, is altogether out of place. That he is very caustic upon Mr. Greeley is quite certain: but when from his special province of sarcasm he passes to the broader domain of statesmanship, the phrases he constantly lets fall of "rebellious *States*," "present Rebel," "active, rampant traitors in Southern Legislatures," and the like, show that he is playing the part of the attorney and advocate, and not of the calm, judicious, candid statesman and legislator.

It is not only attorney-like but childish to talk of not welcoming men to citizenship until they have "fully repented of the part they took in the Rebellion." It is a puerile, or, at best, a schoolmaster's and not a lawmaker's spirit, which demands a *pro forma* confession of having been "naughty boys." The best men of the South are not those who make the most wordy and lachrymose pretenses of having acted against their consciences in the late Rebellion, but those who, seeing that the stern arbitrament of arms has forever decided a contest maintained at such tremendous self-sacrifice on both sides during four years, now heartily support the administration, and act on the principle that slavery and secession are both dead, and that it would be morally and legally a sin and crime to attempt to revive either. It is the men who carry out in good faith the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and who by word and act condemn the old exploded theory of State sovereignty, that are the true hope of the South, and not those who, possibly with sinister ends, fill the air with their cries of "*Peccavi!*"

We have said that the present is not a case for special pleading, and that it is in this respect that General Butler's view is wrong. The question now is not what this and that "Southern leader" or "ex-Confederate officer" is doing, but what the great nation ought to do. It is a poor and sorry policy to quarrel over the fact that the national flag was or was not hoisted over an agricultural fair, when that flag is respected the country over. What we must do is to decide upon *our* duty, as the people of the United States, and not to be meddling forever with individual obstinacy, self-conceit, or love of notoriety, which provokes one man here and another there to fail to walk up to General Butler's line of demonstrative and over-officious loyalty.

Peace now reigns throughout the length and breadth of the land. Only Georgia threatens further trouble. What did General Reynolds tell us in his report of Texas? That there were "far fewer murders" now than a year ago. It is perfectly true that society is not as well established there as in Maine or Maryland; but was it ever expected that perfect placidity would follow after the convulsion of war, and order spring at once out of chaos? Take the case of Virginia. By an artful accumulation of a twelvemonth's affrays, a certain convention there lately sought to represent to Congress that the State was in a vortex of anarchy and blood. But half the members withdrew at once, in disgust at this adroit misrepresentation, and protested in a counter appeal to Congress.

Congress demanded bonds, and the bonds are signed, sealed, and delivered. These bonds were reconstruction in opposition to the claims of President Johnson, and in full accordance with the requirements of Congress as the law-making power. To-day, all the States—Georgia alone excepted—are reconstructed; for there can be no doubt that in Mississippi and Texas, as in Virginia, the full requirements of the law will be promptly satisfied. In the case of Georgia stringent legislation is necessary to undo wrongs committed, and to provide guarantees for the future. But even Georgia affords no pretext for perpetuating the disabilities now borne by individuals throughout the South. To ask special pledges and repentances from individuals is to prolong distrust and ill-feeling, and to compromise the dignity of Federal authority.

All, therefore, that need be said of the school of proscriptionists is that they fail to act in a manner worthy of a great nation, and cannot be heeded. Whether their points are well or ill taken is of little consequence; they are employed with mint, anise, and cummin, and are neglecting the weightier matters of the law. The dignity of the United States, the confidence it already feels in its own people, and the confidence it seeks to inspire in foreign powers regarding its future, alike demand the broad and generous policy of a general amnesty. If there chance to be here and there men whom it is well to except, let them be individually reserved, by name, from the operation of a wide-sweeping and magnanimous act. We have conquered once by arms; let us conquer again by magnanimity.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Whether our national debt shall in good part be paid by the generation which contracted it, or made a perpetual burden upon the American people for all time to come, is one of the gravest questions that ever challenged public attention. We entreat that people to decide it for themselves, and not let it be made the football of aspiring politicians.

If we now reduce the taxes so as to stop paying the principal of our debt, we shall never resume it. "Next day the fatal precedent will plead," and the debt will remain a burden forever. The next war will largely increase it; the next will swell it still farther, and our posterity will bitterly rue the short-sighted selfishness that compelled them to sweat under a load that should never have been piled upon their shoulders.

Our country was less able to pay its Revolutionary debt than it now is to pay its present obligations; yet it *did* pay it. The War of 1812 heavily burdened it again; but it paid the last farthing within the next quarter of a century, and had a surplus in the Treasury to distribute to the States. In short, paying war debts is a part of the American system, as contradistinguished from the European method of adding debt to debt, and charging over the cost of each war upon future generations.

Had our fathers followed the European method, and left their war debts as a legacy to this generation, the late Rebellion would probably have been successful. With the three debts incurred in the Revolutionary, second British, and Mexican wars resting upon us, we could not have borrowed the vast sums required to maintain the late struggle for the Union. Prudent capitalists would have said, "How can the United States bear up under this new load, seeing that, in the long intervals of peace and prosperity, they have not wiped out the old ones?" It was the fact that we had twice paid off our entire debt that enabled us to contract a third so immense.

We cannot forecast the future. Another war may come upon us as suddenly, as inexorably, as the last did. We are not ready to breast its shock, and shall not be while our present debt hangs over us. To be ready for such emergencies as any nation should anticipate and provide against, we must rapidly and steadily reduce our national debt.

Our Federal taxes are little more than half their amount four years ago. It will be possible to reduce them further so soon as we shall have funded the bulk of our debt at a lower rate of interest—a *peace* rate, instead of the war rate we are still paying. So soon as we shall have saved ten, twenty, or thirty millions per annum in interest, we may safely reduce our taxes by a like amount. But, in order to do this, the Treasury must be continually buying up its outstanding obligations, and thus making them scarcer and scarcer in the market. Arrest this process, and the great volume of our debt would press heavily upon the market, dragging down the price of bonds and rendering it impossible that we should fund those outstanding at a lower rate. Were it morally certain that we should henceforth pay one hundred millions per annum until we had reduced the debt to five hundred millions, an American consol, untaxable, at four per cent., having thirty years to run, could be sold at par. Were it settled that we should pay off no more principal, we doubt the feasibility of keeping the five-twenties at par. Fortune favors the courageous, thrift follows the thrifty, and capital presses its loans upon those who are steadily reducing their debts. Let us never stop reducing ours, at least while we are intent on funding our five-twenties at 4 to 4½ per cent.

—The Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home, in Chicago, has received during the year 334, whose average was fourteen years. One hundred and seventy-eight were orphans.

—The Toronto grocers have met and unanimously voted to disregard hereafter their practice of giving Christmas boxes to their customers during the holidays.

—Dr. Hazard Arnold Potter, eminent for his skill in surgery, died in Geneva on the 3d inst. He served as surgeon of the 59th New York Volunteers.

—A Milwaukee man gave his wife a $50 greenback a few nights ago for safe-keeping, and she concealed it in the coffee-mill. In the morning the husband ground the coffee, and made rather an expensive cup.

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"THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN."

Are Women Physically on an Equal Footing with Men?

From the *Edinburgh Review's* article on Mr. Mill's "Subjection of Women" we extract the following points indicating physiological objections to the doctrine of the equality of women with men:—

But let us turn for one moment to the other view of the question. It is that a woman is a woman, and not a lesser edition of man. The competition in which we are forever laboring to involve them has no existence in nature. They are not rivals nor antagonists. They are two halves of a complete beiag. The offices they hold in the world are essentially different. There is scarcely any natural standing ground which we can realize on which these two creatures appear as rivals. The very thought is preposterous. Shall the woman challenge the man to a trial of strength? Shall the man pit himself against the woman for delicacy of eye and taste? Shall she plough the heavy fields with him, wading through the new-turned mould, or shall he watch the children with her, patient through the weary vigil? An exchange of place and toil, the man taking the in-door work and the woman the out-door, in order to prove the futility of their mutual discontent, was a favorite subject with the old ballad-makers; and the witty minstrel is generally very great on the domestic confusion that follows and gives the wife the best of it. But the fact is that such a rivalry can be nothing but a jest. The two are not rivals, they are not alike. They are different creatures. They are one.

To illustrate this theory, we have but to look at the life which they lead together. Civilization has a wonderful faculty for altering and confounding the natural conditions of existence. But in primitive circumstances it is always the man who is the bestower of material advantages; it is his to give, to provide for, to labor, to protect. He is the breadwinner—the strength is his. It is he alone who, without intermission, can face the outside world, and force a subsistence out of the reluctant soil or the barren seas. When the typical pair set out together who are to found all human economies, all domestic relations, and from whom the new life is to proceed—and every new pair is but a repetition of the first—nature places them at once with a certainty beyond theory in their traditional places. The woman has an office to perform which renders unremitting labor impossible to her. She is the fountain of life, bound by all the laws of her nature to guard the sacred seed and bring it forth to crush the serpent's head and fill the world with increase and gladness. The man may shirk his work, but hers she cannot shirk. And in the pride and joy of her special office there mingles a sacred shame which compels her to intervals of seclusion and avoidance of the world's gaze. Her life is interrupted, broken up into morsels; now she can go forth, can work if it be needful, can use in any way that may be necessary the faculties that God has given her; and anon there comes a time in which all such labors must be suspended in consideration of something else which God has given her to do. But the man has no interruptions to his life; his strength is steady without breach or variation. What partnership is there that can have any analogy with this? Let us suppose that they labored together in their Eden a little while, scarcely knowing which was which in the first sweet unity of being. And then the time came when he went out alone to labor, and she in her sanctity of weakness stayed at home. When he returned, how could it be otherwise than that the one for whom he had been toiling all day should meet him with offices of service, with domestic ministrations, with grateful lessening of herself and magnifying of him? From that moment must not equality have fled to the winds like all other foolish pretenses? The man was out all day toiling, struggling, meeting the winds and the storm, the sun beating on his head, the powers of nature resisting him; what could he be but king when he returned to that first hut or hovel and stretched out his weary limbs by the new-lighted fire? Service was his due. The food he had earned, must it not be offered to him, with observances copied afar off from those with which the gifts of His giving were offered back again to God? The imagination refuses to believe in, refuses to frame, any other conception. His inferior—that might or might not be—but his servant, yes—his minister, the natural Second, the born solace and consolation. When we cast our eyes back to the primeval husband and wife—when we turn to any subsequent pair who have ever set out upon the world like Adam and Eve, we find the same course of events recurring in infallible sequence. This is fact and nature, let theory say what it will. The woman in such a union is in no way called upon to be the man's inferior. She may be intellectually his superior even, and it will not change the course of nature. She will serve him should all the world interfere to prevent her. She will spread his table, and watch his wishes, and give him of his own, with rites of gratitude, with flowers and incense, and a whole liturgy of ministration. Eve would have done it had Mr. Mill been there ever so distinctly, shaking his head at her, and bidding her remember the rules of equality. Equality! What does it mean? Has it any existence as between any two people in intimate relations on the face of the earth? And were it established over and over, were it measurable by line and weight like any tangible material, what place is there for its consideration between the two thus linked and bound together, the one the supplement of the other? Man goes out to his work and labor till the evening. Woman prepares for him, waits for him, serves him at home. So natural is this, that when, as the case may be, it is a woman who is the bread-winner for a household of women, the worker is turned into an impromptu superior on the spot, and served and waited on as the man in other circumstances is waited on and served. It is the hire of the laborer, the reward of the provider—an instinctive law which antedates all legislation, and lies at the very root and beginning of all human affairs.

MAN THE SUPERIOR.

Thus, though we have declared without hesitation our belief that the law which takes all property and all right from married women is an insult and injustice, equally cruel and unwise, we are ready to grant as frankly that the economical position of man is that of the superior, the first in the natural hierarchy. He it is whose office is to maintain, support, and protect. He may not always be equal to the duties of this office. He may by nature be no more powerful, no more steadfast, no more trustworthy, in fact, than the wife who is recognized as dependent on him. But in his official position he stands first, and has in his favor all the instincts and prejudices of nature. It is vain to assert of a rule which is so universal that it originates in the arbitrary will of the stronger half of the species. We might say, on the contrary, with much greater appearance of justice, that it is women who have framed this infallible law. Every observer, whose eyes are open to the common facts about him, will see it re-enacted every day by every bride who crosses the threshold of a new household. Mr. Mill will tell us that this is the result of defective education, and of the long habit of slavery; but let him take the most high-spirited young woman he can find, trained in his own school, and roused to full defense of the theoretical rights of her sex by the enthusiasm of youth and vehement sectarian education, and let her but marry a man she loves, and the philosopher will find the code re-established, it may be secretly, it may be with a sense of guilt and confusion, and even treachery to her own cause, ere she has well taken her place in her new kingdom. She may rule her husband even, yet she will serve him; she may lead him blindfold by right of love, or wit, or superior character, and yet she will minister to him, wait upon him, offer him sacrifices as if she were the commonest daughter of Eve. For were the confusing conditions of our civilization abolished, along with dowers, and laws of property, and marriage settlements, would it not be his office to work for her? His it must be to protect her, whatever external dangers come their way; his to toil when Providence forbids her from toiling; his to stand between her and the world, and screen off from her, at those moments when nature demands seclusion, the offensive gaze of the crowd. Far be it from us to dwell with prurient sentiment upon the details of that grand function which is the distinguishing work of woman in the world. But any theory of her being which ignores it, or gives it a secondary place, or in any way whatever leaves it out of the calculation, is inevitably a futile theory. Let us imagine even that at other times she may be capable of maintaining her own independence and securing her livelihood apart from the help of man—yet at these times she is not so capable. It is then that his strength which is liable to no interruption asserts its superiority. He has nothing to do which calls him off his day's work, prompts him to seek the covert, puts him aside from ordinary employment. Such a fact makes rivalry utterly impossible. It would be as reasonable to expect that a soldier engaged in a dangerous campaign, and with the necessity upon him of periodically confronting death, and running all the risks of a battle, should at the same time compete with a civilian in some art or handicraft. The comparison is weak, for there is no reason why the soldier should not be in robust health up to the moment of marching, and it is his own life only which is concerned. But the women who are men's wives are bound in most cases to undergo periodically a risk which is as great as that which any individual soldier encounters in a battle. And they have not only to brace their nerves to encounter this danger for themselves, but it is their grand moment of responsibility, when they must vindicate the trust reposed in them by God and the world. Can there be any doubt that this essential element of her life at once and forever disables a woman from all trial of strength and rude equality with man? Nobody but a fool, we believe, will assert that the burden of this great trust stamps her as inferior. It would be just as reasonable to say that it gave her a superior place in the economy of nature as the possessor of a faculty more utterly essential to the continuance of the race. But there can be no doubt about the fact that it separates her and her work and her office from the office and work of man. The two are not made to contend and compete and run races for the same prize. There is no natural opposition, but on the contrary harmony unbounded in their differences of nature—harmony which can never be attained by two creatures framed on the self-same plan. * * * *

THE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

But when we turn to the consideration of professional education for girls, we feel that we have returned to the general fundamental conditions of women, and can only argue the one question by an appeal to the other. Professional education in man occupies all the season of youth. He has reached his majority at least before he is qualified to put his powers to the test, and exercise the knowledge he has gained. Unless he steps into an exceptional position, reaping the benefit of some one else's labors, the first ten or fifteen years of manhood are spent in a struggle for position, more or less hard in proportion to his talents and his character, and his power of awaiting a slow result. Under favorable circumstances, of course, this struggle is not mortal, but it always requires the man's full force, his clearest judgment, and most careful labor. If he is prosperously established in the exercise of his profession at 35, with a clear prospect of gain and social honor, he has done as well as he could possibly hope, and can look forward with tolerable confidence on the career before him. During this early struggle he has to exert all his powers; if he pauses for a moment he knows that it is at the hazard, not of losing that moment alone, but of sacrificing ten times its value. The road is so uphill that he slides down one step for every three he makes, and is aware that to stop short or to turn aside on the way is destruction. A temporary illness sometimes neutralizes years of labor; he must be always at his post, pushing on with speed unbroken. Should he fall, some one else is ready to jostle him out of the already too crowded way. Such is a very ordinary statement of the usual difficulties which beset the path, say, of a young physician; and the other professions are not less toilsome. Let us see what effect these obstacles would have on the career of the candidate were it a woman and not a man.

MARRIAGE AGAIN.

The first thing we have to imagine is that the girl's entire youth, its bloom, and softest years should be passed like that of a young man in the steady pursuit of knowledge. At one-and-twenty, by the devotion of all her youth, she is qualified to enter upon the practice of her profession, when lo! there appears at the threshold of life the most natural of all interruptions to a young woman's career, a young husband ready to take upon himself the charge of her fortunes. She is married, let us suppose, her education being no bar to the primitive duties of her sex; and let us also imagine that she is loth to sacrifice at a stroke the labors of so many years, and that she attempts to combine professional exertions with the duties of a wife. She works for a year, let us say, with intermissions, finding it more and more difficult to maintain her place against the lively competition of men who have no divided duty. Then she is stopped short by the inevitable discharge of the primary function of woman. This business over, she resumes again with a heart and attention sorely divided between the claims of the infant she leaves at home and the duties she finds outside. During the interval of her seclusion, however restricted in point of time, every one of her male competitors has made a stride before her. Faltering and discouraged, she resumes her laborious way: and if she has the energy of half-a-dozen men in her single person, if her courage is indomitable and her determination sublime, she perhaps manages by a strain of mind and body which it would be impossible to continue long, to make up half of the ground she has lost; when lo! another interruption comes, and she has to step aside again and bear her feminine burden, and see her competitors, light and unladen, stride past once more. This is the inevitable course, known only too well to every woman who has endeavored to combine professional exertions with the ordinary duties of a man's wife. Other complications, such as we shrink from mentioning, probably come in to take all the elasticity out of a mind so burdened. Her children, born amid these cares, and injured before their birth by the undue activity of brain which weakens their mother's physical powers, come into the world feeble or die in her arms, quenching out her courage in the bitterest waves of personal suffering. This is no fancy picture. At every step in her career it becomes less possible to maintain the unequal conflict. Her competitors have marched far before her, while she toils and strives midway on the steep ascent. They have gone on without intermission; she has had to stop short again and again in her course. With what sickness of heart, with what a weary, hopeless sense of the unattainable, and desperate consciousness of the mistake, she maintains the struggle, only they can tell who have done it, and happily the number is not great. Such is all that a woman has to expect who attempts to combine the work of a man to which she has been trained with the common duties of female life.

ANOTHER VIEW.

On the other hand, let us suppose that she puts aside the profession she has acquired and gives herself up to domesticity and wifehood until the period of child-bearing is over, and her special responsibilities so far accomplished. This period cannot be estimated at less than twenty years. It may be considerably shorter; it is sometimes longer; but we are not understating the possibilities if we grant that at forty she may consider herself emancipated from woman's natural disabilities, and may stretch out her hands towards the tools which she put from her all new and shining at one-and-twenty. Will these tools have improved or will they have deteriorated in the meantime? Will her training of twenty years ago come back all fresh to her memory as if it had been but twenty days? Will the world be so good as to stand still in the meantime, and keep everything just as it was in the days of her apprenticeship, that she may begin again with some chance of success? Alas, no! this is precisely what the world will not do. She will find her fellow-students a hundred miles ahead of her, and their sons ready to tread on her heels and gibe at her old-world principles. She will be of the old scoool before she has even begun to put in practice her rusty knowledge. She will feel in herself the painful consciousness of faculties blunted for want of use, and powers numbed by long inaction. If she is a wonderful woman, with the energy of half-a-dozen men, she will perhaps make a desperate effort, and force her way alongside of some plodding bungler whose indolence or stupidity has left him out of the race. This is the best that can befall her if she adopts this second course, and waits until she can give to her profesion the matured and steady powers of middle age.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

There is, however, an alternative open to her. She can take a vow of celibacy. She can throw off altogether the yoke of nature, and fit herself to compete with man by consciously and voluntarily rejecting the life of woman. This is a possibility which is not to be rejected with disdain as out of the question. If all is true that we continually read about the number of women who cannot marry, it is no unfit question for the more resolute souls among them, whether they should not make up their minds that they will not marry, and thus qualify themselves by one severe yet effectual effort for an existence resembling that of man. By this means alone can they procure for themselves fair play in the world, or a reasonable chance of success in any profession. But this is a penalty which perhaps not one of all their male fellow-students would undertake to pay; and it is the most cruel renunciation which can be exacted from a human creature. Thus success in a profession—nay, the mere initiatory possibility of success—requires from a woman not equality with man, but an amount of intellectual and moral superiority over him which can only be found in the rarest and most isolated cases. To him the prospect of marriage is the strongest incentive to industry and exertion. To her it is simple ruin, so far as her work is concerned. If, then, she has the magnanimity and self-devotion to cut herself off from all that is popularly considered happiness in life—from all that youth most dreams of and the heart most cares for—she is free to enter into and pursue, and very likely will succeed in, a profession which men, with all solaces of love and help of companionship, pursue by her side at not half the cost. Perhaps even then, after she has made this sacrifice, she will find that she is the pot of earth making her way among their pots of iron, and that their superior physical powers and bolder temperament will carry them beyond her, notwithstanding the superior devotion she has shown and the price she has paid. But this is the best we can promise her when all is done—to (perhaps) succeed as well, at the cost of everything, as her competitors who go into it with the commonest of motives and at no cost at all.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES HAMILTON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the thirty-ninth account of Thomas Cadwalader, Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of JAMES HAMILTON, Deceased, arising from that portion of the estate belonging to schedule B, annexed to the indenture of partition in said estate, dated January 26, 1849, recorded in the office for recording of deeds, etc., in Philadelphia, in deed book G. W. C., No 1, page 497, etc., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on MONDAY, December 20, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 9 thstu5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ALBERT S. BEVENS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM H. KERN, Administrator of the Estate of ALBERT S. BEVENS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 20, 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.
12 9thstu5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of EDWARD DILLON, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that MARTHA ANN DILLON, the widow of Edward Dillon, deceased, has filed in said court her petition, with an appraisement of personal property she elects to retain under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the court on SATURDAY, December 25, 1869, unless exceptions be filed thereto.
R. RUNDLE SMITH, Attorney for Petitioner.
12 16thstu4t

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869.

REBEL DISFRANCHISEMENT.

An epistolary contest has been commenced between Horace Greeley and General Butler in regard to what the former terms "the policy of vengeance," while the latter claims that the question in dispute involves the termination of "the war of the Rebellion in successful reconstruction." The main point at issue is whether the existing political disabilities should be removed from all the Rebel leaders who favor the fifteenth amendment, or whether even those who support that amendment shall be kept on probation until the sincerity of their motives and the completeness of their conversion to Unionism are fully attested. The dispute is at best not one of much consequence, for the country will be able to worry through, after some fashion, whether a few thousand ex-Rebel leaders are permitted to vote and hold office or not. These men have been so thoroughly shorn of their old influence, and so completely supplanted by a host of new aspirants, that no considerable portion of them can regain prominence under the most favorable circumstances. Played-out politicians are at a discount in all American communities, and after they have once been fairly shelved for a few years, they are rarely able to rewin public favor. The leading Rebels staked everything on secession, and the downfall of the Confederacy destroyed forever their hopes of political preferment. Still, some of the members of the proscribed class may be useful as local or national officials, and as Congress has already acted on this theory by grants of amnesty in a large number of cases, we see no good reason why there should not be a further extension of the same principle. It is a grave question whether proscription is not doing quite as much harm as good by its tendency to keep alive bitter memories, and to engender animosities which the great body of the American people are anxious to destroy forever. It is quite possible that a proscribed Rebel may be more dangerous than an enfranchised one.

Whatever may be thought of the extreme leniency of our mode of dealing with the Rebellion after the destruction of its armies, it has certainly proved, in many respects, wonderfully successful. England has been vainly trying, for seven centuries, to pacify Ireland, and in all that long period she has done less to secure willing obedience than our Government has accomplished in less than five years. If we had tried, convicted, hung, and quartered every leading Rebel in the South, a cry for vengeance would have gone up from every Southern hamlet, which would inevitably have resulted, sooner or later, in new outbreaks. But the unprecedented leniency of the course actually pursued has achieved a moral conquest only second in importance to the victory of our armies. And whatever may have been the crimes of Ku-Klux Klans or Southern rowdies, no age or country has witnessed an equally complete reestablishment of national authority over such a vast district of country in so brief a period. Of individual outrages there have been many, but of concerted movements to galvanize the Southern Confederacy, not one, and any man who would propose such a scheme now in the most rabid Rebel district would be deemed a crazy enthusiast or a downright fool. Since leniency has aided to secure these results, and since proscription in Tennessee and Virginia has resulted in Republican dissensions, which have enabled the Rebel element to dictate the policy of those States, it is a mere question of time when every ban against men concerned in the Rebellion will be removed, and Congress should manifest a disposition to hasten rather than to retard this period. The desire for the complete restoration of peace prevails among the sensible men of all sections, without reference to their past records; and while the nation is appealing to the whole South to subdue its ancient antagonisms, it should, in turn, do all in its power to avoid petty irritations. Many Rebels, who are still proscribed, are quite as worthy subjects of forgiveness as a large portion of those who have been relieved of their political disabilities by the special grace of Congress, and we trust the period is near at hand when the remaining restrictions can be removed by a sweeping enactment, so that all citizens of the country can stand on a footing of equality before the law.

RRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

Richardson tragedy has attracted the at-ion of the public, in a very forcible man-to the very imperfect and unsatisfactory of affairs now existing in this country count of the different laws on the sub-of marriage and divorce that are in force e several States, and to the necessity for measures of reform. It is scandalous, in the highest degree detrimental to pub-and private morality, that the marriage onds should be dissolved with the facility that they are in Indiana; and the fact that some of the other States refuse to recognize such divorces only serves to make the complication worse. This condition of things is no less censurable than the scandalous disparity that exists between the laws on the subject of marriage in England, Ireland, and Scotland. It opens the door for innumerable frauds that not only affect the perpetrators, but that encourage, in the most direct manner, licentiousness, produce a low tone of morality, and sap the foundations of religion and virtue. Marriages and divorces affect the whole United States, and they ought to be regulated by uniform laws that will apply to every State and Territory in the same manner. It is one of the oversights of the framers of the Constitution that the regulation of these matters was left to the States themselves, and the trouble required to procure the necessary amendment to that instrument will militate greatly against any speedy reform. The time is at hand, however, when a reform must be instituted, and it is important that the voice of public opinion should be heard on the subject in a decided manner.

BLONDE AND BLAND.

Thompson—she of the bare and brazen calves—has again appeared in print, and this time she assaults the two *Tribunes*, that of Chicago and that of New York. To us the most vital point made by this yellow-haired stripling is the repudiation of having applied an offensive epithet to her audiences in this city. It was rumored, on the authority of a degenerate newspaper man who had sunk so low as to "interview" the fair Lydia, that she had insinuated against the howling multitude drawn together in Philadelphia by her dazzling legs, the charge of "coldness" and "stiffness"—in short, that she had denounced her Philadelphia audiences as "Quakerish" in the extreme. But we are quite prepared to accept her denial as the truth. For that matter, the eternal fitness of things, against which the belle of the blondes kicks so vigorously, but which, despite her kicking, still holds sway to some extent in our midst, renders it highly improbable that a "Quakerish" sort of an audience would under any circumstances congregate about the legs of Lydia; and, moreover, we had ocular proof that such terms as "coldness" and "stiffness" were quite inapplicable to the audiences in question, which were altogether as loud in their manner as Lydia herself, and loudness, whichever way we choose to interpret it, is not a marked characteristic of Quakerdom.

Next in point of importance is a sentence which brings up for review the whole Thompson business, and necessitates a reargument on the merits of the case. "I am not, indeed," says Lydia, "a Fourierite," as *other men* have been!" What are we to infer from this startling statement? That Lydia is not a Fourierite, of course: but about those "*other men*" who have been ———. In one of his quaintest fancies, Poe has told us of a curious sort of creatures who, abiding in church steeples and other lofty eyries, have a disagreeable and disgusting habit of amusing themselves by "rolling on the human heart a stone." "They," says the poet,—

> "They are neither man nor woman,
> They are neither brute nor human,
> They are ghouls!"

Now, unless we are prepared to assert that Lydia is as loose in his language as he is loud in her manner, we are forced to believe that she is either a man or a woman, or neither, or both; or if neither this, that, nor the other, that he is a ghoul. This point settled satisfactorily—and we confess that it is not entirely so settled to our mind—we must be prepared to retract many harsh things which we have said in time past concerning the general impropriety of Lydia's performances. Concerning the King of the Ghouls on whose eccentricities Poe discourses so mellifluously, we are told that

> "His merry bosom swells,
> And he dances, and he yells,"

and all that sort of thing, for the doing of which the unsexed Lydia has been severely censured, by the press. If Lydia be indeed a man as well as a woman, and neither the one nor the other, and a ghoul to boot, we see no good reason why he or she should not henceforth be suffered, without molestation or disparagement, to dance and to yell, and to cut a swell generally. But we sincerely trust that she will adhere to the intention expressed at the close of his epistle, wherein she says, "I, for my part, prefer to stick to my abbreviated petticoats." We hope she does. If he should discard them, not even her affinity to the race of ghouls would protect him from the slight tinge of Quakerism which still pervades public sentiment.

But the mainspring of the whole effusion of the dubious Lydia is found in the concluding statement that the blondes expect to play "a successful engagement" next spring, "right in the face of this dreadful battery of pop-guns." In simple truth, Lydia is played out in the West, where she is now sojourning, and having previously played out in the East, she is in a perplexing dilemma. The best members of her troupe have deserted her spangled banner, and her "partner" is about all of the original importation that is left. A renewal of her fight with the newspapers presents the only chance of regaining her lost notoriety; and fully appreciating this fact, some seedy and needy newspaper man has been hired to fire the first shot, which, weak as it is, is altogether too heavy to be attributed to Lydia herself. We think, however, that the good sense of our playgoers has by this time got the better of their curiosity, and that, when the blondes return to our midst, they will be suffered to dance and yell and swell in vain.

To the Temperance Men who are making such earnest endeavors to ruin the cause to which they profess devotion by intermixing it with politics, we commend the warning which comes all the way from Maine. The Bangor *Whig* states that less real temperance work has been accomplished by the radical advocates of the cause in that State during the past year than for a long time previous. The reason is found in the fact that many of them have entered into the strife of politics with enforced abstinence as the primary plank in their platform. The same result has followed this course on the part of the temperance people all over the country, and wherever temperance has been made a political issue, the good work has been seriously impeded.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton "detests petty wrangles." At least, she so informed the woman righters who were recently in conclave at Cleveland; and being, moreover, fearful that her presence might give rise to them, wrote a melancholy apology for her absence. It may be that Elizabeth slightly overrated the inflammatory tendency of her presence, but the offense was a pardonable one, and if all the other old women who are in this business would cultivate a similar vanity, the woman question would soon be solved by dropping out of sight.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

The internal revenue tax is the most onerous to the people, the most difficult of collection, and the most unsatisfactory in its application of any of the means devised for raising the money necessary to carry on the Government. It falls unequally upon different classes, and it opens the door for innumerable frauds of every description; and there appears to be no way in which it can be made to operate with impartiality, or yield all that it ought to if honestly collected. Not the least of the evils connected with the imposition of this tax is the horde of office-holders that it fastens upon the public, a very large number of whom are unable to resist the temptations offered them to fill their own pockets at the expense of the Treasury. To do away with all the assessors, collectors, and other agents of the Internal Revenue Office would be a positive benefit to the nation. It would not only reduce the public expenses, but it would force the men who are now living upon the nation to go to work and contribute their share towards advancing the prosperity of the country by laboring in a legitimate manner for their bread and butter. It would also discourage the great and increasing army of professional politicians, whose rapacity is now incited by the enormous number of fat offices in the gift of the Government, and who would be forced to turn their energies into other channels if those offices were largely diminished. Next to the total abolition of the internal revenue tax, the things to be desired are its more equal application and the reduction of the force of agents now required for its collection. The Government cannot afford now, and it will not probably for many years to come be able, to give up the revenue obtained in this manner; and the proposition now under consideration by the Committee of Ways and Means, to alter the method of collecting the tax, only gets over the difficulties of the present system by inaugurating one open to even greater objections.

The proposition referred to was introduced by Mr. Getz, of Pennsylvania, upon whose motion the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the offices of collectors, assessors, and other agents, and of appropriating the amount of tax required to be raised from domestic sources among the several States according to their population. This would be a much fairer way of apportioning the tax than the one at present in operation, but practically we fear that it would not be found to work. It is as much as any of the States, and more than a good many of them, can do to collect their own taxes; and if obliged to collect those of the General Government also, it would be found to be practically impossible. The proposition has its advantages if it could be carried out; but the State governments will object very seriously to such an additional burden being placed upon them, notwithstanding the fact that the people are directly interested in having the tax more equally distributed and more economically collected than it is at present. It is a serious question as to whether this would not be found the most expensive and difficult method of collection, and whether, taking it all in all, it would not be found a decidedly worse method than the one it proposes to improve.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SOUTHERN LANDS.

The greatest drawback on the prosperity of the Southern States, and one of the main causes of all their troubles, is the fact that the land is mostly in the hands of a few owners, and the impossibility that has hitherto existed for small farmers to obtain possession of their own homesteads. This state of affairs raised up a wealthy and aristocratic class, who sought to rule the country, and who precipitated the Rebellion when they found that they were unable to do so. Since the war, practical men have seen clearly that the surest way to raise the Southern States out of their present impoverished condition was to encourage settlers who would cultivate moderate sized tracts, and constitute a class of independent land owners, who would have incentives to labor that the large planters of the olden times lacked. It is particularly important, too, that the freedmen should be furnished with homesteads, and encouraged to work upon their own ground, with the assurance that they would be able to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

To further this object the National Colored Labor Convention has presented a memorial to Congress, through Judge Kelley, praying that the surveyed public lands in the Southern States may be subdivided into tracts of forty acres each, and that any freedman who shall enter upon one of such subdivisions, and cultivate the same for one year, shall receive a patent for it, the title to vest in the settler and his heirs, and to be inalienable for the period of ten years from the date of entry. They also propose that the forfeited grants of land to railroad companies be embraced in the operations of the same scheme. These suggestions are in the main judicious, and it would certainly be advisable for Congress to make such a disposition of the lands. The expediency or propriety, however, of making any discrimination in favor of the freedmen is extremely doubtful. The poor whites need just such encouragement as this quite as much as the negroes, and any homestead act that Congress may enact for the special benefit of the Southern States should apply equally to all, taking care of course to protect the freedmen from injustice, and giving them a fair chance with their white neighbors. It is also important that measures should be adopted to keep their lands out of the hands of mere speculators, and to offer as many inducements as possible to actual settlers. A judicious homestead law would do much to repair the ravages of war in the Southern States, and we hope that this matter will receive the serious and candid consideration of Congress.

"By Their Fruits," Etc.—Two gentlemen from Germany recently appeared before a New York police justice, each one claiming the custody, care, and comfort of a certain lady who bore them company. One of the contending Teutons was the husband of the lady in dispute; the other was her "admirer" only. The husband was unable to controvert the charge of poverty which his antagonist preferred against him; while the "admirer" in turn succeeded in establishing the fact that he was in a "position to support her more respectably." The Daniel whose judgment in the matter was sought thereupon questioned the lady, and, having been informed that "her affections" inclined to the "admirer" rather than to the husband, "he decided accordingly." This is just what we might expect after the promulgation by Beecher and Frothingham of the new code of marital rights and obligations. The explosion of the old doctrine that men and women are, or at least should be, wedded "for better or worse," could not have happened more opportunely.

The claims of the Tehuantepec Ship Canal and Mexican Pacific Railroad Companies against the Republic of Mexico are quite startling, amounting as they do to $322,907,511·33½. In fact, we scarcely know which is the most startling, the grand total, which makes a mere bagatelle of a million, or the remarkable precision of the arithmetical process by which that grand total has been arrived at, and the strong emphasis which is laid upon the one-third of a cent which rounds it off at the little end. These claims are to be presented to the Mexican Claims Commission, now in session at Washington, and of course, if they are allowed by the commission, they will be promptly paid by Mexico. And immediately after, we may expect the United States to establish a commission for the purpose of ascertaining the precise amount of damage inflicted upon loyal people in the Southern States by the Federal army during the war, which, together with the claims of the Rebel bondholders in England, will, equally as a matter of course, be promptly settled.

Covode vs. Foster.—The contest pending between the Hon. John Covode and the Hon. Henry D. Foster over the seat in the House of Representatives for the Twenty-first District of this State, will soon come up for settlement, and there can be but little doubt of the result. In this district the Democracy last year resorted to their time-honored devices in such a wholesale, reckless, and open manner, that the ostensible election of Foster was too glaring a fraud to stand the test of ordinary scrutiny. Mr. Covode has proved beyond a doubt that he received a majority of 419 votes, after the polls of certain districts in which the fraud was of so glaring a character as to vitiate them entirely are rejected, and a majority of 55 votes at least, even without such rejections. We hope the Committee on Elections will see to it that the will of the people is not trifled with in the shameless manner which the awarding of the seat to Mr. Foster will necessitate.

That World's Fair.—The proposition that Congress should appropriate a million dollars or so out of the national treasury to enable the cheap and nasty boarding-houses of Washington to fleece the whole world, was so glaringly outrageous that the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has stricken from the bill incorporating the Great International Fizzle Company the sections which proposed to make an appropriation out of the people's pockets and the franking privilege. The committee has permitted the section which authorizes a taxation of city property to remain, and to that action Washington alone need object. If the capital insists upon exhibiting its weak points, its boarding-house extortioners, and its magnificent distances, to the world at large, it should certainly have the privilege of paying for the luxury in any way that appears feasible.

Who Knows?—The New York *Herald* employs a man who closes every article he writes with the pertinent query *Quien sabe?* Somebody ought certainly to enlighten this genius on the leading political and social questions of the day. Will any one do it? *Quien sabe?*

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Advent, Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Good Friday, Easter, Ascension, Whitsunday, Trinity,
AND
An Exquisite Title Page, by Jean Lee, Illuminator of "Nothing but Leaves," "The Beatitudes," etc. etc.

The illuminations are printed on tinted card; size 11 by 13, in not less than fifteen colors. Each card contains the Collect for the day, in illuminated text, and surrounded with appropriate and symbolic borders.

	Price.
The 10 cards put up in an extra fine cloth, portfolio, with appropriate side stamps	$12·00
The same mounted on guards, and bound in extra cloth, bevel boards	13·00
The same, superbly bound in Turkey morocco, extra fine	20·00

"Each picture is a careful study, and will bear critical examination * * * No mere description will give a just idea of the beauties of this elegant quarto."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"The artist has acquitted herself surprisingly well in the production of this work of rare excellence."—*Philadelphia Age.*

"These are by far the finest specimens of illumination executed in this country that have yet come under our notice. * * * The flowers in these illustrations are very beautiful."—*Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie.*

"Nothing more exquisite in itself, or more appropriate to the Christian idea of the season, has been or will soon be published, than this study and illumination."—*North American and Gazette.*

A NEW EDITION OF THE EXQUISITE RELIGIOUS POEM,
"Nothing but Leaves,"
ILLUMINATED BY JEAN LEE.

	Price.
Small Quarto, cloth, beveled boards	$5·00
Small Quarto, extra boards	10·00

A SUPERB RED LINE EDITION OF
Keble's Christian Year.

Finely bound in cloth, red edges	$2·50
Turkey morocco extra, gilt edges	6·00

IN ADDITION TO OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS, WE HAVE
A FULL STOCK
OF
Standard and Illustrated Books
OF
English and American Manufacture
IN PLAIN AND EXTRA BINDINGS,
SUITABLE FOR
THE HOLIDAYS,
Which we are offering at
Wholesale Prices.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH, FRENCH,
GERMAN, and AMERICAN
CHROMOS,
GOLD, WALNUT, and PASSE PARTOUT FRAMES
WRITING DESKS,
FANCY WALNUT GOODS,
Consisting of
PARLOR BRACKETS,
WALL POCKETS,
BOOK SLIDES,
BOOK SHELVES, ETC.

A NOVELTY.
Goodall's Celebrated Christmas Stationery.

All who intend making
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS OR NEW YEAR'S CALLS
Should not fail to call and make an early selection of these BEAUTIFUL TRIFLES.
An examination of our STOCK and PRICES solicited at the OLD STAND,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
BOOKSELLER AND IMPORTER.
PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMPLES OF THE PRICES

Now prevailing at the

GRAND CLEARING SALE

In progress at

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

A Fine Petersham Overcoat (handsomely trimmed),
Worth $22, reduced to $13·50.

A Fine Chinchilla Overcoat,
Worth $38, reduced to $20.

A Business Suit of Tricot or Melton,
Worth $35, reduced to $22.

A Black Dress Coat (swallow tail),
Worth $28, reduced to $18.

A Pair of Fine Pants, of fashionable make,
Worth $9, reduced to $5.

A Vest of Cloth or Fancy Cassimere,
Worth $5·50, reduced to $3.

The Whole Present Stock is

To be disposed of

At Prices

Like the above,

at

THE CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

COACHMEN'S OVERCOATS,

WITH

DRIVING GAUNTLETS. 12 13

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

We call attention to our special preparations for the coming Holidays.

We have had manufactured a large assortment of GOWNS, JACKETS, and WRAPPERS, suitable for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts, made of a variety of fine materials, and most handsomely shaped and trimmed.

DRESSING GOWNS,
SMOKING JACKETS,
BILLIARD JACKETS,
MORNING WRAPPERS,
STUDY GOWNS.

A variety of New Styles of
HOLIDAY SCARFS, TIES, and CRAVATS.
Toilet and Fancy Articles, Canes and Umbrellas.
CHRISTMAS BOXES,

Containing one-half dozen Fine Handkerchiefs, a very appropriate present to a gentleman.

Besides many other articles of such combined beauty and utility as must make them most pleasing and acceptable gifts.

THE CHESNUT ST. CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

BUCKSKIN UNDER GARMENTS.
A NOVELTY!
A Preserver of Health.
A Preventive of Colds.
A Sure Cure for Rheumatism.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM
at the
SOLE AGENCY,
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.
See other advertisements of this House. 12 14tf

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 10tJ12 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 12th January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 11 s 5t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
H. P. SCHETKY,
12 11 stuth13t Cashier.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 3, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 20, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 20 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 4t 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 206½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., being fifty cents per share, clear of State tax, payable on and after January 3, 1870.
Transfer Books close on the 20th inst.
12 16thstu4t ROBERT JOHNSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 37,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
12 16 City Treasurer.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 22t Secretary.

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 22t Secretary.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 46 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26p

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
originated the anæsthetic use of
NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

RASPBERRY MIRINQUES
FRESH DAILY, AT
12 16 10t rp MORSE'S, No. 902 ARCH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY NOTICE.—On and after January 1, 1870, the dues will be as follows:—To stockholders, $4; to subscribers, $6 per annum; or $4 for six months. What better Christmas present can be given than a share of this stock? Price, $10, or a life membership, free of dues, price $40.
11 29 12 4 11 18 24 31 T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

CLOTHING.

THINGS BY THE THOUSAND!

A Thousand Overcoats!

Of Beaver,
Of Melton,
Of Tricot,
Of Cheviot,
And of everything else
That Overcoats
Ought to be made of

Overcoats with Cloth collars.
Overcoats with Silken collars,
Overcoats with Straight collars.
Overcoats with Rolling collars.
Overcoats with Brass collars.
Overcoats with Gilt Edged collars.

A Thousand Pantaloons!

In pairs,
Arranged for rapid disposal.
Double-barreled Pantaloons.
Extra Striped and Diagonal Pantaloons.
Pantaloons, the like of which has
Never before been offered.

A Thousand Vests!

Best Vests!
Glorious Investment.
Vests of Velvet.
Vests of Silk.
Vests of Cassimere.
Vests for Wedding Days.
Vests for Every Day.

A Thousand Boys' Suits!

Warranted to fit
One thousand good boys
To their complete satisfaction,
With the full approbation
Of their doting mammas.

With a Determined Determination
To satisfy Everybody,
We offer

These Thousands of Habiliments
AND
Many Thousands

More! More!! More!!! MORE!!!!
CHEAPER THAN YOU HAVE
ANY IDEA OF,
AT OUR
GREAT BROWN HALL.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

ART GALLERIES.

Earles' Galleries,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

HAVING BEEN REBUILT MORE ELEGANTLY THAN BEFORE, AND

REOPENED

WITH A STOCK OF

Looking Glasses,
Oil Paintings,
Chromo-Lithographs,
Fine Engravings,
Porcelain Paintings,
Photographs,
AND
ROGERS' GROUPS,

Entirely new, and bought at the present low rates of gold, and especially attractive at this the

Christmas Season,

On account of the very large inducement offered to all in search of

Holiday Presents
AND
Bridal Presents,

FOR THEIR PERFECT FRESHNESS,
IMMENSE VARIETY.
AND
Extraordinary Cheapness

Of every article presented to buyers of taste.

The Gallery of Paintings

Having been placed on the GROUND FLOOR, and very easy of access, offers increased attractions to lovers of art.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

12 15 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

Christmas Presents

ENGLISH WATER COLORS,
From 25 cents to $40 per box

PICTURES AND FRAMES
Of every description, and every price,
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. [11 10rp

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at Eleventh and Spruce streets.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO, CURTAINS, SILVER, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, CHANDELIERS, VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Spruce streets, by catalogue, comprising suit rosewood drawing room furniture, green satin; buhl cabinets and tables; French plate mirrors; satin curtains; elegant carved rosewood cabinet piano; fine bronzes; fine marble statue, "Ariadne;" fine painting, "Barrow of Rabbits;" silver plate; china; elegant carved oak antique hall and dining-room furniture; buffet; extension table; chairs; lounges; suit elegant rosewood chamber furniture; wardrobes, mirror doors; fine spring and hair mattresses; velvet carpets; elegant glass chandeliers, etc.
Also, fine guns, 4 buffalo robes, etc. [12 16 3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange:—
VINE STREET, No. 1623—Handsome Modern four-story brown-stone Residence. Has all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.
TWENTY-SECOND AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, S. W. corner—Large and Valuable Coal Yard. Lot 96 feet by 130 feet.
SANSOM, No. 3350—Neat three-story brown-stone Residence. Immediate possession.
PROSPEROUS ALLEY, Nos. 202, 204, and 206—Frame Dwellings.
GROUND RENT—$75 a year.
GROUND RENT—$48 a year.
CHESTER COUNTY, PA.—Valuable Farm, 116 acres; one mile from New London, post town.
PEREMPTORY SALE—To close an estate:—
Very Valuable Business Stand—Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, S. W. corner FIFTH and LOCUST Streets. Sale absolute.
27 shares Reliance Ins. Co.
Pew 78 middle aisle Seventh Presbyterian Church.
15 shares Southwark National Bank.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
60 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co.
5 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.
9 share Phil's Southern Mail Steamship Co.
45 shares Bank of Northern Liberties.
200 shares Amygdaloid Mining Co.
31,568 shares East Sandy and Hall's Run Petroleum.
15 shares Phil'a and Carupano Sulphur Mining Co.
$1000 1st mortg. 7 per cent. Warren and Franklin R. R.
$100 South Mountain Iron Co. 7 per cent.
$5000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad. 12 17 3t
20 shares Central Transportation Co.
100 shares Sherman Oil Co.
400 shares Story Farm Oil Co.
$5000 Schuylkill Navigation Boat and Car Loan.
Pew No. 43, middle aisle, St. Mark's Church.
$2300 Tremont Coal Co. 7 per cent. bonds.
20 shares Chesnut and Walnut Streets RR. Co.
Catalogues now ready.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 14 5t
ALSO, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES,
Sale of the lease, good-will, and fixtures, of store No. 395 Market street.
Also, a large-size fire-proof. 12 15 3t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 15 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 17 5t

CLOSING SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 24, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 13 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,
Dec. 17, 18, and 19,
At the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, a large and valuable collection of Modern Oil Paintings. Among the artists represented are Paul Ritter, George Y. Hartwick, Hart, Coates, Stonefield, Lotichious, Van Ney, and others equally celebrated.
The Pictures are all mounted in elegant gold-gilt frames.
The collection will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., and on the days of sale. 12 8 10t

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE,
At the Philadelphia Exchange, Third and Walnut streets, on Monday, December 20, at 12 o'clock M.
Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of Ann Murphy, deceased—STORE and DWELLING, S. E. corner of Ridge road and Green street.
DWELLING, No. 519 Chippewa street, south of Lombard, west of Twenty-sixth street. [12 7 5t

MASON & CO.'S NINTH SALE OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF COINS, Pattern Pieces, Medals, Continental Money, etc.
On Tuesday Afternoon,
Dec. 21, at 3½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, 625 lots very valuable Coins. Included will be found:—United States silver dollars of 1804 and 1839; also, 1842, 1851, and 1855; proofs United States cents of 1791, 1799, 1804, and 1857; very rare and fine Carolina Elephant cent, 1694; Chalmers' Annapolis three pence, 1776; United States proof sets of silver; pattern pieces; United States medals; political medals; rare Continental and Colonial paper money; rare relics; minerals, etc.
May be seen on the day of sale. 12 13 7t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the trade. 12 15 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1115 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street
SALE OF REAL INDIA SHAWLS.
On Monday, Dec. 20,
At 12 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold, an invoice of real India square shawls, with open and filled centres. 12 17 2t

Sale at 520 Arch street.
STOCK OF A DENTAL DEPOT, SHOWCASES, FIRE-PROOF, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
December 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 520 Arch street, will be sold the stock of dental furniture, machinery, tools, instruments, etc.
Also, elegant silver-mounted plate-glass counter and wall showcases; Lillie fire-proof chest; counter, platform and prescription scales, etc.
Catalogues are now ready, and can be had at the depot or at the auction store. 12 13 2t

SALE OF FANCY GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1115 Chesnut street, will be sold an assortment of goods suitable for Christmas presents, comprising elegant Bohemian toilet sets, vases, etc.; morocco satchels, bags, and ladies' companions; desks; work-boxes; toys; paint-boxes; cigar-boxes; perfumery caskets; zephyr goods, etc. 12 13 2t

FLORENCE FITZPATRICK, AUCTIONEER,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street, opposite the State House.
GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS.
On Monday,
20th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 527 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, in lots to suit dealers and others, a stock of over $50,000 worth of useful and fancy goods, suitable for holiday presents, viz.:—Family and photographic Bibles, albums, picture frames, work-boxes, fancy baskets, writing-desks, staple and fancy stationery, clocks, watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, fine table and pocket cutlery, hosiery, notions, foreign sea-shells, and an immense variety of useful and fancy goods.
Consignments solicited. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 12 17 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.
On Monday, Dec. 20,
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, GERMANTOWN GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, A STOCK OF GOODS, ETC. 12 17 2t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ETC., at Concert Hall Furniture Emporium, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 20, will be sold, by catalogue, commencing at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of superior household furniture, including superior walnut chamber suits, from small suits to the highest styles and finish; elegant plush parlor suits; drawing room and parlor suits, covered with terry and haircloth; very fine wardrobes and book-cases; medium and superior sideboards, dining tables, lounges, hat-racks, and marble-top tables.
Also, a superior 7-octave piano, almost new, sold to pay advances.
Also, at private sale, a large assortment of superior cabinet furniture, manufactured by some of our best houses, which must be sold at a great sacrifice before January 1. 1t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE. [11 24 t
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FURS, FURS, FURS, Selected for the Christmas Holidays, in Single Sets and Lots to Suit Purchasers.
On Tuesday Morning,
December 21, by catalogue, commencing at 10 o'clock, 1500 lots of high cost and elegant Goods, viz.:—Ladies' Misses', and Children's Russian, Hudson Bay and Mink Sable, Siberian Squirrel, French Ermine, Water Mink, American and German Fitch.
Also, Robes, Afghans, Rugs, etc., viz., Wolf, Fox, Buffalo, Bear, Cat Skin, etc. 12 18 2t

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 38 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts. 4 14

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S SAFES!

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!

FIRE PROOF.
BURGLAR PROOF.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT St.,

(Masonic Hall), PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW.

SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates.

ASTONISHING!

Among the many matters of surprise,
That almost daily meet our wondering eyes,
One that is worthier of an abler pen,
Is, false security of business men;
Trusting their money, valuables, and stocks,
In some dilapidated, rusty box,
With lock constructed on the ancient plan
Used for dog-collars since the fall of man.
A button-hook might pick its secret spring,
A Seidlitz powder would blow up the thing!
Others a sort of fishy fabrics get,
Good for aquariums, being always wet,
In which their books and documents will mould,
And make an excellent manure, when old.
What need of risk, when any man may buy
A perfect safe, whereon he can rely?
MARVIN'S NEW SPHERICALS, of odd design,
Strength, dryness, durability combine,
In Fire-proofs fixed, beyond the reach of flame,
Pre-eminently SAFE in more than name.

The New PATENT SPHERICAL and FIRE-PROOF SAFES
FOR SALE BY
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT STREET.

MARVIN'S SAFES!

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!

FIRE PROOF.
BURGLAR PROOF.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT St.,

(Masonic Hall), PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW.

SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully at reasonable prices. 1t

BRONZES D'ART.

BAILEY & Co

IMPORTERS OF

REAL BRONZES.

BRONZE DORE, BRONZE ARGENTE,
BRONZE VERT, BRONZE FONCE,
BRONZE ANTIQUE, BRONZE EMAILLE,
BRONZE EGYPTIEN.

THE WORKS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS, MOST CELEBRATED FOR THEIR FINE MODELS AND DESIGNS, ARE COMPRISED IN OUR SELECTIONS:

CLESINGER,	V. BOYER,
T. SANSON,	HUYEL,
E. PICAULT,	MAGE.
J. GREGROIRE,	MAILLET,
F. PAUTROT,	EMIL HEBERT,
P. J. MENE,	E. CARLIER,
A. CARRIER,	GUMBERWORTH.
P. CENORDEZ,	MOREAU,
T. MOIGNEZ.	F. LEVILLAIN,
E. CANA,	F. BARBEDIENNE,
FAILLOT,	BOURET,

BAILEY & Co

CHESTNUT and TWELFTH Streets.

Open every evening. 12 13 mtuthsmw6t

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
SELLING AT GOLD PRICES.
EVANS' BAZAAR,
No. 56 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
HEADQUARTERS FOR FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

New importations received every week.

We are selling sets of Jewelry, French Fire Gilt, Gold Plated and Solid Gold, from ten cents up. Sleeve Buttons, warranted not to change color, as low as five cents per pair, and from that up, everything in proportion. We are selling all kinds of fashionable jewelry lower than any other house in Philadelphia.

Call and judge for yourself at
EVANS' BAZAAR,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, below Arch,
12 14 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just received a large assortment of
NEW AND ELEGANT
Fancy Articles,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [12 14 14t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

A. J. IANDER, JR.,
No. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,
Also, No. 100 FULTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
HOLIDAY GOODS,
Such as all the
NEW STYLES OF EMBROIDERIES,
CHAIRS,
TOWEL-RACKS.
FOOT-RESTS.
Also, a full line of
PAPER-EMBROIDERED PATTERNS,
WORSTED SILK, BEADS, ETC.
MONOGRAMS DRAWN TO ORDER. 12 2 thsmwlm

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GOLD SPECTACLES.
GOLD NOSE SPECTACLES.
OPERA GLASSES.
THERMOMETERS.
SPY GLASSES.
CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
MICROSCOPES, STEREOSCOPES, ETC.
WILLIAM V. McALLISTER,
12 15wfmtJ1 No. 728 CHESNUT Street.

CLARENCES,
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LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
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THE GREAT SUCCESS.
PATRICE,
OR, THE WHITE LADY OF WICKLOW.
Patrice.....Miss LAURA KEENE
And comic drama of
THE TOODLES.
In rehearsal a new play, entitled
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OR, STEP BY STEP.

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A DRESS REHEARSAL,
P. P.; OR, MAN AND TIGER.
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CHRISTMAS EVE—LITTLE DORRIT.

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FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
FOR BENEFIT OF
E. E. HULFISH, JR.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
TURNING THE TABLES,
ONE COAT FOR TWO SUITS,
AND
P. P.; OR, THE MAN AND THE TIGER.
Admission.....50 cents.
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THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
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would do well to give me a trial. My $2·50 Brandy for Mince-Meat satisfies all who try it.
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A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics and a Salad for Small Salaries.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCLIV.

THE MILLINER'S BILL.

An Entirely Original Poem.

The wax light illumined a Fifth avenue hall,
And the crinoline whirled in the mazy ball,
And the lovers of fashion were blithe and gay,
Dancing the hours of rest away.
The husband beheld with a booby's pride
The beautiful dress of his stylish bride;
While she, in her fine clothes, seemed to be
The queen of that splendid company.
Oh, the Milliner's Bill!

"I'm weary of satin," soon she cried,
"I'll have a blue velvet, more full and wide;
And none of my bonnets suit my face,
I shall order another of sweet pointed lace.
With emerald flowers; and then, dear man,
You'll let me indulge in a tartatan."
And old Bubbles cried, as his wife he eyed,
"The dearest of women is my dear bride."
Oh, the Milliner's Bill!

French cambric that morning, green silk the next day,
And a white moire antique ere the week passed away
The richest and newest stuffs to be got
The blockhead's wife bought, and he grudged them not.
Two years flew by, and the bills at last
Had arrived at a figure exceedingly vast;
And when Bubbles beheld the sum he cried,
"I'm an old fool, done by a spendthrift bride!"
Oh, the Milliner's Bill!

At length broke a bank that had long kept hid
The dodges by which it the public did;
And a document long was discovered there—
The Milliner's Bill of that lady fair.
Oh, very much 'twas then confessed
Had been lent to her lord from the banking chest:
And when the crash came, vain humbug's doom,
The bride's display proved his fortune's tomb.
Oh, the Milliner's Bill!

AN INTOXICATED FRAGMENT.

My Dear Series Editor:—I say! Did you notice what Mr. Colfax said at Baltimore? He, a minister, dear boy, stated that he hoped, "at the earliest possible period, to deal in a bold and comprehensive manner with the licensing system, in order to check and diminish the facilities and the temptations to drink."

Mr. Colfax dines with the anchorites, and anchorites it would seem that we are all to be made. I shall turn tory, and drink like a fish with the dolphin. But he's to be a dying dolphin, I suppose.

"But while his heart the fatal javelin thrills,
And fleeting life escapes in sanguine rills,
What colors—"

Pardon me, sir, dear boy, I wander a little. I have drunk, but I am reasonably sober. Only emphatic and affectionate, dear, clever boy. But inexpressibly shocked. That last quotation was Falconer. He was drowned. I wish everybody was drowned that interferes with liquor. Drowned in a butt of Lord Malmesbury. Drowned in the Red Sea, where the Suez Canal is, like Pharoah. My dear *Series*, I've the greatest respect and esteem for you, old fellow, but tell me with tears in your eyes—no, my eyes—tell me with tears in my eyes, what's Mr. Colfax going to do? How's he going to check my faculties—did I write faculties—I meant facilities.

"Drink to me only with thine eyes."

"That's to be the rule, is it? It's nonsense. It can't be. How can eyes drink? They can pour out water—specially when onions are about—but it's folly to say that eyes can drink. They can't drink. Ben Jonson was an ass, but he was a bigger to talk of eyes drinking. Do I express myself with fatuity, facility, felicity?

My. Dear *Series*, I've the greatest respect and esteem for you, old fellow, but something must be done. Drink must not be cut off. He may cut off what else he likes. Cut off Mr. Wm. B. Reed's head only, ha! ha! ha! dear clever boy, he must find it first. Cut off the pheasants and partridges, I don't shoot, and I hate game. But liquor—

"The liquor that I love,
And keep it safe and sound—"

No, my dear *Series*. I respectfully decline having my bold and comprehensive checks and facilities cut off and diminished. Finance—

Fine Nantz—
There's a joke.
It's nothing to joke about
Greatest respect and esteem
Dear clever boy. Greatest respect
Colfax? No. He's not clever
To cut off my faculties—check—check—

TO WED OR NOT TO WED.

To wed, or not to wed, that is the question!
Whether 'tis cheaper for mankind to suffer
The thousand ills of single blessedness,
Or take to arms an eager, charming spouse
For better, or for words, and thus to end them.
To court—to wed—no more; and with a word,
A simple word, to cast off boarding-houses,
Hash, and cod forever. 'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To court, to wed;—
To wed! and foot the dry goods bills? Ay! there's the rub;
For in that state of bliss, what bills may come
For switches, plumpers, Grecian bends, and paint—
I guess I'll pause! That's the reason
We bachelors are so afraid to marry:
For who would bear the bills of washer-women,
Or darn the gaping sock at heel or toe,
Or with a needle (difficult to thread),
Minus a thimble, sew a button on,
Or tie a necktie in a double knot,
When just by saying "Yes," when parson asks us
"Will you have her?" We needn't do it?
Who'd grunt and groan aloud with raging tooth,
Or any other ill, without a wife to throw his boots at,
From which (unless he's left a widower
Or quickly gets divorced or runs away)
No fellow e'er returns?
This holds us back,
And makes us rather bear the ills we have
Than fly to those we know not of,
Thus, having donned a wig and dyed our beard,
We're made the prey of shrewd and crafty widows,
The dupe of maidens of uncertain age,
The game of unsophisticated girls,
And dare not flee these ills by wedding.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE INMATES OF THE KIRKBRIDE INSANE ASYLUM.

Action in Relation to the University of Pennsylvania.

A mass meeting of members of the alumni of the University of Pennsylvania who are at present inmates of the Kirkbride Insane Asylum was held on Saturday last in the cellar kitchen of the last named institution. Resolutions of condolence with the janitor of the University were passed, inasmuch as he has heroically passed through the ordeal of having a real "feed" within the walls of the college—an unprecedented and uncalled-for innovation.

The following resolutions, having at heart the best interests of the University, were offered and unanimously approved:—

Whereas, It has pleased the city authorities in their infinite wisdom to remove from us our families, friends, and former associates, in order that we might prosecute with uninterrupted ardor the peculiar studies to which each of us may be most strongly inclined; and whereas, they have for that purpose furnished us with comfortable rooms, fine buildings, spacious grounds, and polite attendants; therefore,

Resolved, That we condole with our fellow-students of the University, because that, while we are living in quietness and ease, they have not where to lay their heads, that is to say, a place large enough for said heads (*i. e.*, a place in which to spread themselves).

Resolved, That as it is the wish of the students of said University and of their instructorial attendants to better themselves in this respect, that we recommend to the city authorities the erection of such a place of retreat for our companions in difficulty as has already been kindly furnished to us; and that the said retreat, with sufficient surrounding property, be deeded to the students, their attendants, and their heirs and assigns forever; so that no difficulties between them and the surrounding world may ever distract their thoughts from higher things, nor the said higher thoughts disturb the equanimity of the surrounding world.

Resolved, That, in case the city authorities refuse to do this act of simple justice and humanity, we give up, for the use of our more needy brethren, the home and its surrounding comforts which we now enjoy, and—most disinterestedly we say it—that we return to the bosoms of our respective families, there once more to battle with the cares and necessities of life; in order that by our thus denying ourselves and by their enjoying our advantages, the world may in the end grow wiser by the diffusion and elaboration of the thoughts and ideas which have been our study during the whole of the happy period of our residence in this secluded spot.

Signed with the sign of the cross by fifty-five alumni.

† † † † † † † etc.

A DIALOGUE IN VERSE.

"I heard it!"
"Who told you?"
"Her friend"(?)
"You don't say?"
"'Tis dreadful!"
"Yes, awful!"
"Don't tell it, I pray!"
"Good Gracious!"
"Who'd think it!"
"Well! well! well!
"Dear me!"
"I've had my Suspicions!"
"And I too, you see!"
"Lord help us!"
"Poor creature!"
"So artful!"
"So sly!"
"No beauty!"
"Quite thirty!"
"Between you and I!"
"I'm going!"
"Don't stay, love!"
"I can't!"
"I'm forlorn!"
"Farewell, dear!"
"Good-bye, sweet!"
"I'M GLAD SHE'S GONE!"

TWO "COMPOSITIONS."

BY WALKER THE YOUNGER.

Chap. I—On Industry.

With what singular persistency of purpose does that diminutive and laborious creature, the Bee, turn to account every minute of sunshine! The construction of her cell is a marvel of insect architecture; and if you were to attempt to spread wax with the same neatness and regularity, you would no doubt fall in the most ignominious manner. At least, I know *I* should; for I was only the other day sealing a letter, when I burned my fingers dreadfully. I am aware that bee's-wax is not sealing-wax; but still if I had used bee's-wax to fasten my envelope, I dare say I should have made just as bad a mess of it, or worse. Then, again, look how the bee labors to store those octagonal chambers with the saccharine food she is all the day gathering from roses, tulips, candy-tuft, pelargoniums, pansies, pinks, hollyhocks, fuchsias, heliotropes, marigolds, dahlias, begonias, lupines, lilies, daffydowndillies, and, in short, every opening flower. I can't help thinking that if the whole of one's time was passed in books or work, or even healthy athletic pastimes, such, for example, as hop-scotch, dominoes, tossing the caber, knurr and spell, coddams, cricket, rounders, peg-top, prisoner's base, noughts-and-crosses, Aunt Sally, cribbage, nine-pins, Indian clubs, fly-the-garter, boxing, balancing tobacco-pipes on the tip of one's nose, skimming halfpence at cats or attic-windows, turning catherine-wheels in the road, or putting the stone, we might haply give as good an account of every day as our little friend the Bee could do, if so required. (Since the foregoing was committed to manuscript, I have met with similar ideas in verse, by a Dr. What's-his-name. I do not, however, think it necessary or desirable to cancel my own original reflections on a subject which, after all, is quite open to anybody.)

Chap. II—On Blowing Your Brains Out.

I would put the question to any sensible man, whether he does or does not consider it nobler in the mind to suffer many inconveniences, to which slings and arrows are mere flea-bites in comparison—and especially I might indicate blighted affections, the procrastination of your family solicitor when there is property to be distributed, in which you have a share, losses of the Derby, tightness of the money market, the impertinence of the fellow who keeps on calling for the Queen's taxes, and, generally, the spurns that patient merit is obliged to put up with from all kinds of cads and humbugs, and stuck-up little beasts, who give themselves no end of airs, and try to ride rough-shod over everybody who has not had the same luck that they have—than to terminate one's existence by an act of *felo de se*? Well, you know, the fact is that nobody would be fool enough to go on day after day standing this sort of thing, if it wasn't for a deuced strong objection to becoming a body, and being sat upon by a dozen tradesmen, some of whom, perhaps, have been confoundedly rude to one in one's life, when one has not happened to be able to pay one's bills the moment one has been called upon in a sudden and peremptory, not to say insolent, manner to do so. There's the rub! On consideration, most people will rather bear the ills they have, than do anything desperate to get rid of them. (I have but this moment met with a passage in a shocking tragedy, by the well-known Shakespeare, that bears a decided family likeness to my philosophic proposition. It will scarcely be expected that I should expunge the foregoing observations because of their likeness to what was written at a distant period of English literature.)

A Cradle Song.
For Marie.

Ipkery pinkery toe-toe!
Toosery poosery show, show!
Hie to da-da,
Kiss-kissy ma,
Ickle-y pickle-y, bo, boh!

A GOOD RAISIN.—A Spanish paper says it is "currently reported" that the King of Portugal will accept the throne of Spain. We should have thought that considering the fruits of the country the report should have been made by grape, not currently.

A HOME TRUTH.—Count the cost before setting out on a foreign trip, or you may find yourself, incontinently, "all abroad."

LUMBER.—We read that twelve lumbermen in Maine were killed the other day by drinking tea in which a lizard had been boiled. We confess our sympathy is with the lizard, for if he was boiled he died a very unpleasant death; whereas we doubt if the decoction would have hurt the lumbermen.

A GOOD LAYER.—An enthusiastic poultry-keeper writes to suggest that *The Great Eastern* should now be called *The Great Hen*, because it has laid so many cables, and brought up some of them, too!

THE STRAIGHT TIP.—Let velocipedists take heart of grace; they are a long way from being the only class who fail most lamentably to "go straight."

SOCIAL SURGERY.—Dr. Richardson has invented a knife that cuts so fast that nobody can feel it. After all, however, there is nothing vastly new in this surgical invention. People in society cut each other every day, and, if they are all fast, neither of them feels it.

THE BEST SEA WEED.—A cigar on the beach.

FESSENDEN.

Senator Cattell's Eulogy of the Deceased Statesman.

The following is a verbatim report of the eloquent tribute paid to the memory of the late William Pitt Fessenden by Senator Cattell, of New Jersey:—

Mr. President, if I were to take counsel of my judgment rather than of my feelings, I am sure I should remain a silent listener throughout these mournful ceremonies, for I cannot hope to add anything to the eloquent and impressive words which have fallen from the lips of those who have preceded me, nor will any words of mine add to the justly high estimate which the people of this country have formed of the talents, patriotism, and eminent services of the distinguished statesman whose loss we mourn.

But I should do violence to the promptings of my heart if I failed on this occasion to offer my tribute of respect and affection to the memory of my departed friend.

It is no part of my purpose to attempt any delineation of the character of Mr. Fessenden, or to speak of the eminent services he has rendered to the country on this floor and elsewhere in the most critical period of our nation's history. His colleague and others have fitly spoken of his public career, and it may safely be left for the pen of the historian to complete the record. My purpose is a more simple and grateful one. I bring from the garden of the heart a few fresh, modest flowers, dripping with the dew of affection, to cast upon the grave of the friend I loved.

Mr. Fessenden was my friend. When three years ago I came to this chamber, fresh from the busy walks of a stirring commercial life which afforded little time for the careful study of public affairs, a stranger to most of the members of the body, unfamiliar with the forms of legislation, deeply impressed with the responsibilities of my new position, and distrustful of my ability to do justice to my State, he took me by the hand, addressed me generous words of encouragement, gave me his confidence, and honored me with his friendship, and with all the kindness, delicacy, and affection of an elder brother he continued to the end to be my constant counsellor and steadfast friend.

At the very outset of my Senatorial career he was kind enough to express a wish to have me placed on the Finance Committee, of which he was then chairman; a position which as a new member I had no right to expect, but a compliment I fully appreciated. For more than two years it has been my privilege to occupy a seat by his side in this chamber, kindly invited thereto by himself. I had therefore the advantage of enjoying to a large extent his brilliant and instructive conversation on subjects of public interest, and also ample opportunity to study the characteristics of his mind and heart in the unrestricted social intercourse which such proximity naturally begets between friends.

Mr. President, William P. Fessenden was an honest man; and, sir,

"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

He was the truest man to his convictions I have ever known. He had that combination of qualities which alone can make a great statesman—a clear head and a pure heart coupled with a firm will and a determined spirit. Moreover, I can bear testimony that he was a man of the finest sensibilities, the most tender-hearted and affectionate of men. I speak of this because I fear in some quarters he was not in this respect fully understood.

In the heat and fervor of current off-hand debate, wherein I think he was without a rival in this chamber, his keen, sharp, incisive style and earnest manner would sometimes wound an opponent. But he bore malice towards none, and I think it may be truthfully said of him, as he said of the lamented Senator Foot, "Impulsive and ardent in temperament, he was generous and forgiving. If injury excited him to anger, it was a generous anger which could hardly outlive the occasion and perished of itself if left alone."

But I forbear. I rose only to speak of him as my friend. I was on the far-off shores of the Pacific when the telegraph brought to that distant point the account of Mr. Fessenden's extreme illness. In common with other members of this body then in California I watched with intense anxiety the daily bulletin from his home by the shores of the Atlantic; and if ever there went up to Heaven from my heart of hearts an earnest ejaculation, it was that God would spare his life.

But it was ordered otherwise. The bolt has fallen; and while we sorrow for the loss of the patriot, statesman, and friend, it becomes us to bow submissively to the will of Him "who doeth all things well." Mr. President, there are others here who have known Mr. Fessenden longer than I have, who have shared with him for long years the duties and responsibilities of public life; others who respected him in his life, enjoyed his friendship, and now lament his death.

But no one in this chamber I am sure will more deeply feel the void created by his death, or miss his companionship more than I. My heart sinks within me as the thought that I shall no more hear his kindly morning salutation, no more look into his classic face, no more feel the warm pressure of his hand. All this is gone, and gone forever; but I shall hold in perpetual and grateful remembrance the pleasant memories of our friendly relations on earth. It only remains for me to say farewell, kind friend, farewell.

—An Ohio child attempted to drink out the of spout of a boiling tea-kettle. She did it but once.

—Bishop Bourget, of Montreal, intends to proceed immediately with the erection of a fine Roman Catholic cathedral in that city.

—The small boys in Columbia, S. C., are wild at the appearance of an organ-grinder with his monkey, the first since the war.

—A loud call comes from California that Congress should withhold all public lands there for sale except to actual settlers.

—A family of nine persons left Oxford county, Me., last week for Utah—converts to Mormonism.

—President Horatio Seymour announces that the fifth annual convention of the American Dairymen's Association will be held in Utica on Wednesday and Thursday, January 12 and 13.

—Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Rosecrans, and McCook expect to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland in Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday and Thursday.

—The coercion of the New Orleans bakers still continues. A few days ago fifteen or twenty of them were fined $50 each for not having posted the rates at which they sold their bread.

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With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
5 4 thstarp E. S. HARLEY.

The Extinction of a People.

A correspondent of the London *Spectator*, over the signature of "J. M. L.," writes as follows about affairs in Paraguay:—

It is doubtful whether the whole annals of mankind present a more extraordinary tragedy than that which has been acted out in Paraguay during the last seven years. It stands second, perhaps, only in horror to the story of the fall of Jerusalem before the arms of Titus, though differing widely from that in many of its features; in perhaps none more than this, that whereas in the latter case the extermination of the conquered was forced by themselves on a victor who fain would have been clement, in the latter there seems strong reason to believe that it was planned, though not avowed, by the conquerors from the first. Thus Mr. Masterman, who in his preface, indeed, implies that the Paraguayans were "a band of slaves, madly resisting the very men who offer them freedom and independence," in his appendix quotes the opinion of "a gentleman recently returned from the Plate, who has had unusually good opportunities of forming a correct judgment," that "the war was intended, from the first, to be one of utter extermination;" that it was "intentionally protracted, in the hope that the unfortunate Paraguayans would die from want and disease; and that Brazil intends to absorb all she has left of the Republic." So Colonel Thompson has stated that the Brazilians have purposely allowed many of their prisoners to go and join Lopez, "as they are determined not to leave a Paraguayan of any age or sex alive," and that the allies, "while professing extreme humanity, have, under the cloak of civilized warfare, exterminated the Paraguayan *nation*, and never once tried to get at *Lopez*, the pretended object of their warfare" —the latter assertion, indeed, being apparently scarcely correct, since the Comte d'Eu took the supreme military command. Nor do these statements stand without indirect corroboration. Those who have followed the history of Paraguay know that its independence has always been an eyesore alike to Brazilians and Argentines, and that the maintenance of that independence primarily against the latter (whose pretension was to claim Paraguay as a mere member of their federation) was the hinge on which the lifelong policy of Francia and the elder Lopez turned. Whilst the text of the secret tripartite treaty of 1865, although binding the allies "to respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Paraguay," really aims at its hopeless dismemberment, by tearing off from it to the north, for the benefit of Brazil, the *yerba mate* districts, Paraguay's chief source of revenue, as giving her the practical monopoly of an article in great request throughout full one-half of South America; after which the whole remainder of the country must sink almost necessarily into a province of the Argentine Republic.

Now, the world has seen ere this—let Poland bear witness of the fact—such things as a combination between three neighboring powers, under pretexts the most hypocritical, for the physical or moral extermination of a fourth in their midst, and that extermination allowed to be carried out before the eyes of civilized mankind without a finger being raised to prevent it. The world has also seen, on the part of the nation so to be exterminated—let Poland again be the instance—resistance of the most heroic character, under chiefs whose genius was called forth by the very emergencies in which they found themselves placed. But what the world has not seen is this—a small people thus hemmed in on all sides by neighbors immeasurably richer than itself in men, money, physical resources of all kinds, yet exhibiting such superior courage and endurance to that of its enemies, a heroism so undaunted that its resistance *must* have been successful, but for the incapacity, the cowardice, the selfishness, the cruelty of the chief, whom yet it followed from first to last with absolutely unswerving faithfulness.

Now that the records of the war are before the world, it is perfectly clear that nothing that has been said, in the pages of this journal or elsewhere, in favor of the moral powers of resistance of Paraguay has ever been exaggerated. The one element that has not been taken into account has been the chance that all those powers might be utterly thrown away, from being wielded by a Francisco Lopez.

Nothing is more marvellous than Colonel Thompson's account of the slender resources upon which Paraguay entered upon the war. An army of about 80,000 men; perhaps 100,000 horses in the whole country, "only half of which could gallop two or three miles;" much of the cavalry and almost all the infantry armed with mere flint-lock carbines and muskets; the greater part of the artillery consisting "of old honeycombed iron guns, probably taken by ships for ballast and brought to Paraguay * * * like the guns which do duty as posts on Woolwich Common;" the heavy artillery all smooth-bores, only a few rifled 12-pounders; a navy of seventeen steamers, all small, and all but two passenger vessels; drugs scarce from the beginning. In the course of the war the artillery was in great measure recruited at the cost of the enemy, the Paraguayans, even on two occasions when defeated, bringing often with them pieces of larger calibre than any they had, whilst among the guns manufactured by themselves out of all the church bells and copper saucepans in the country, two whole batteries were cast expressly to fit 9-pounder rifle shells, "which the enemy sent over in profusion, and the greater part of which did not burst;" and another large gun to fit Whitworth's 150-pounder shot, "of which some thousands were collected." During the whole war "Paraguay never received supplies of any kind from abroad, except those taken in Matto Grosso and Corrientes."

What could not, however, be supplied from the stores of the enemy was—men. This want the Paraguayans could only meet by showing themselves a match for him at constantly unequal odds. This they seem to have done invariably. In the naval battle of the Riachuelo above referred to seven armed merchant vessels, one 6-gun paddle ship made for warlike purposes, and six flat-bottomed boats, attacked the Brazilian fleet of nine fine war steamers, with "immeasurably superior guns," and would probably have taken it, "had they immediately gone alongside, instead of running down past it." In the first great action by land on the Uruguay, 2500 Paraguayans met 13,000 Orientals, and perished to within the last 200 or 300, scarcely a man accepting quarter, after having caused a loss to the Allies in killed and wounded equivalent to their whole number; 8000 more kept 30,000 at bay for months, and when they at last surrendered, only 6000 came out alive, the men "having for some time had nothing but a ration of lump sugar." Later on, when the two armies were encamped opposite to each other on the Parana, parties of from 100 to 200 men would cross the river daily, "in full sight of the enemy, standing up to paddle their canoes * * * land, and drive the enemy half a mile inland, fighting all the while, and go back after a few hours, taking their killed and wounded with them." On one such occasion "400 Paraguayans were absolutely fighting with 7200 of the allied troops," to whom, after receiving a reinforcement, they caused a loss of 50 officers and 900 men killed and wounded, losing only 170 themselves. It would be positively tedious to attempt enumerating the engagements in which the Paraguayans appear to have inflicted a loss on the enemy—at the battle of Lomas Valentinas, December, 1868, in killed alone—equal to the total number of their own combatants. But of what avail could this be, when, by the end of 1866, "nearly 200,000 males had been drawn from a population of less than a million," and of this number scarcely 25,000 remained—no less than 80,000 men having "perished in the hospitals from disease, or rather from bad and scanty food and want of the commonest necessaries of life," the rest through the other casualties of war?—desertion, indeed, excluded, since, as Mr. Masterman tells us, "love of home and of country is a passion with them;" and though Paraguayan prisoners were forced by the allies into a "Paraguayan legion," they took every opportunity of passing over to their countrymen, although certain of meeting only with contumely, punishment, and often death. Two years later, at Lomas Valentinas, the 25,000 of 1866 were reduced to 1300, and without a single gun met 4000 Brazilians, besides Argentines, with 60 guns, and fought still with their wonted determination.

Be it observed that although often compelled to exhibit the heroism only of despair, this was by no means the type of Paraguayan courage. Those who speak of them as mere Indians, and would confound their resistance with the stolid endurance of the North American red-skin, are wide as the poles from the truth. The late Charles Mansfield, in that work of his, the real revelation to Europe of this strange people, which has been so unaccountably passed under silence both by Colonel Thompson and Mr. Masterman, had fully appreciated the intense vitality and vivacity of the Paraguayan character. Colonel Thompson relates how, "when a man was rolling a wheelbarrow, a percussion shell struck his high morion and burst in it, singeing his hair and driving some grains of powder into his forehead, without hurting him. The moment it happened he dropped his wheelbarrow, rushed after his morion and put it on again, and seizing the barrow began wheeling it again with redoubled vigor, to the great delight of his companions, who set up a yell of pleasure." On another occasion, a 9-pounder shell, unburst, which had been placed under a cooking-pot, exploded and sent the dinner of some cavalry men flying, to the "intense delight" of the expectant diners. As late as 1878, "the more their enemies * * * the more the Paraguayans would laugh. They used to play all sorts of pranks at night with the Brazilian guards, shooting at them with bows and arrows," and with balls of clay such as boys in Paraguay use to shoot parrots with. Their contempt for the Brazilians seems, indeed, to have been unbounded till the last.

We do not, of course, wish to deny the existence of darker sides in the Paraguayan character; the outrages which accompanied their first offensive operations; the cruelties of which Mr. Masterman's book is full, and of which many (though clearly not all) made themselves the far too willing instruments. But of outrage and cruelty they had in the war by no means the monopoly: the taint is one common to both the Spanish and Portuguese races, and which blots many a ghastly page in the history whether of Brazil or of the South American republics. Their worst faults in these respects appear to have been those of their race or of their ruler, whilst observers such as Mr. Masterman, whose personal sufferings should always be taken into account in weighing his harsher judgments, cannot help bearing testimony to "their unaffected kindness and charity to each other, when no shadow of the government was upon them."

So has perished a small people, in its fall at least never to be forgotten. It may be, as Mr. Masterman says, that "the sturdy German and the Anglo-Saxon will soon fill the void this war of extermination has made; permanent prosperity will banish all trace of its devastations." But that the noblest by far of all the South American peoples should have so perished, self-sacrificed to a third-rate tyrant like Francisco Lopez, will remain one of the darkest moral riddles of history. It is idle to talk of the Paraguayans as mere slaves, when they have shown so magnificently that they could fight and die like freemen.

Foreign Items.

—A correspondent at Pesth, writing on the 19th of November, says:—"The insurrection in Dalmatia is being watched with great interest by the Slavonians in Hungary, whose organs in the press openly express their sympathy with the insurgents. A bitter feeling against the rule of the Magyars is very general among these Slavonians, and their opposition to the Government is greatly assisted by the aristocratic and clerical influences which are exerting themselves to undermine the existing state of things. The cause of this discontent is that the Magyars, with all their boasted respect for chartered rights, do not scruple to violate those of the nationalities under their rule. In Hungary all who do not belong to the Magyar race are looked upon and treated as pariahs. There may be no danger in thus treating the patient Germans in Transylvania, but the impulsive Slavonic races, which constitute the great mass of the population of the kingdom, are quick to revenge an injury, and so greatly outnumber the Magyars that if they united against the dominant race there would soon be an end to Magyar rule in Hungary. Moreover, there is great distress in the country owing to the backwardness of agriculture and the ruinous condition of the finances. The municipal budget of the capital already shows a deficit of a million and a half; all the new public undertakings have failed, and have been bought up at nominal prices by Jews or Germans. Gross incompetency, in a word, has been shown in all the departments of Government since the administration of Hungary was placed in the hands of the Magyars, and it has become evident that the present state of things cannot last much longer."

—The *Invalide Russe* publishes some further news from Taschkend. It says that the ambassador of Kokhand, Murza-Hakim-bey, stopped in that town on his way home from St. Petersburg, and has married the daughter of a Russian officer of artillery there. The son of the Ameer of Bokhara, who is a pretender to the throne of that country, is now staying at Taschkend, to which place he fled after being defeated by his father's troops; Abder-Rachman, the son-in-law of the present ruler of Cabool, is also there. The latter has sent his uncle to Samarcand with a letter asking for permission to go to Russia and become a Russian subject. This prince reports that Sary Khan, the ruler of Kulaba, has expressed a desire to remain under Russian protection, and that he has declared his readiness to assist Abder-Rachman in subduing Balkh. The correspondent of the *Invalide* adds that a Jew named Beckensohn has arrived at Taschkend, who says that he met an English physician named Leitner at Herat, that Mr. Leitner had just arrived from the countries newly conquered by the Russians, and that he had taken part in the battle of Samarcand on the side of the Bokharians.

—We have read or heard of collectors of all possible and impossible objects. Phlegmatic Dutchmen have been known to pay fabulous sums for dubious tulips; china collectors will give unheard-of prices for plates and saucers, which become a source of constant anxiety to them; others, again, with a patience worthy of a nobler preoccupation, have been known to obtain an *almost* complete collection of postage-stamps. But M. Nestor-Roqueplan, the author of "Parisine," etc., has hit upon a line of collecting in which he has certainly had no predecessors, and in which, for a time at least, he need fear but few rivals. And thus he may, we hope, obtain cheaply the objects of his search. M. Roqueplan collects—not the manuscripts of old plays, or the wigs of great actors, or the rouge-pots of dead actresses, but simply—warming-pans. In his apartment in the Boulevard Haussmann he has devoted a gallery to the exhibition of these utensils *"de la vie intime."* There you may see more or less authentic warming-pans of Diane de Poitiers, Mary Queen of Scotts, Catherine de Medicis, Gabrielle d'Estrees, Mad'lle de la Valliere, Mad'lle de Fontange, Madame Pompadour, and Marie Antoinette. *Chacun a son gout.*

—A correspondent of the *Times of India*, writing from Malwa on the 15th of October, says that the Mawaree exodus, which slackened somewhat during the rains, has now set in again as strongly as ever, and, judging from the stream of people passing through, it would appear as if the whole population was bent on clearing out of the doomed land. The mortality amongst them continues very great; the roads are strewed with their bodies, and in the towns of Mundisore, Jourah, and Ruttam the dead may be seen lying everywhere in the public roads till the sweeper drags them away and buries them or throws them into the nearest nullah. A small sum is allowed by the native States for burying the dead, but in many instances it is appropriated by the sepoys whose duty it is to see this done. The poor people experience no difficulty in disposing of their children, the young girls being generally purchased by the Mahomedans for their zenanas. The durbar authorities take charge of most of the orphans, who are employed about their courts as slaves, a certain number being allotted to each rajah's family.

—The natives of the Nile basin must wait a little longer for those blessings of annexation and compulsory labor which Sir Samuel Baker and the philanthropic Khedive have in store for them. A correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that fifteen large boats and six steamers, all intended for navigating the White Nile, and sent up in August last, have stuck at Walia Halfy, below the second cataract. Further, Mr. Samuda's steel steamers have been sent out in such large sections as to be unfit for carriage across the desert on the backs of camels in the ordinary way. Forty gun carriages have therefore had to be provided for the packages, and the two thousand camels already collected for this part of the expedition will have to be increased by several hundreds. The track across the desert is said to be so bad that the cavalcade must march in single file. The whole caravan, it is calculated, will be more than eight miles long. As a finishing touch to the picture, the writer adds, "The natives here, too, are treacherous and savage."

—The Russian papers continue to speak of the necessity of sending an expedition against Khiva. An article published in the Moscow *Gazette* declares that Russia, "in order to secure her commercial interests," cannot much longer postpone "placing Khiva in the same relations towards her as Bokhara and Kokhand." At the same time the *Gazette* considers that the conquest of the two latter countries would require too great a sacrifice on the part of Russia, and that all purposes would be met equally well if she maintained her relations with them on the present footing. "Of late," it says, "a great change has become visible in the disposition of the Khanates of Central Asia. They fear no power so much as Afghanistan, especially since England has given her a subsidy; and in view of the danger which thus threatens them they rest their hopes on Russia."

GENERALITIES.

Smallpox in New York and Brooklyn.

Yesterday at the meeting of the New York Metropolitan Board of Health, Dr. Stone presented the lowing preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:—

Whereas, During the present year the Metropolitan Sanitary District has been twice invaded by the smallpox in an epidemic form, and which disease has been traced to the immigrants who have arrived at the port of New York, whereby the great cities of New York and Brooklyn have been exposed to much sickness and death, and the Board of Health has been put to much labor and expense in suppressing this disease, and preventing its extension to the country at large;"

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be informed of the great danger of smallpox infection, which is due to the emigrants, and be requested in case any measures should be adopted for regulating emigration, to require that every emigrant, before embarking for the United States, shall present the commander of the vessel in which he proposes to take passage, a certificate of vaccination.;

Resolved, That a copy this preamble and resolutions, signed by the President, with the seal of the Board attached, be sent to the Secretary of State, Washington, with the request that he would lay the same before the appropriate committee.

Operations of Burglars at Sing Sing.

On Sunday, during the morning service, a number of houses in Ellis place, Sing Sing, were marked with numbers, both on the doors and gate-posts. On Monday houses in three different sections of the town were also marked. On Tuesday three well-known burglars were seen about the depot, and afterward strolling through the town. On the same day a stranger, with dark complexion, curly hair, and heavy moustache, and with a neat and valuable ring on one hand, went around Ellis place ostensibly buying rags, old paper, etc. He called at the back doors, while a fellow pretending to be a Prussian, out of money, and wanting work in any capacity about the house or grounds, applied at the front doors. The people suspect that here are the preliminary operations of burglars who intend to make a raid in the town. Door-marking was the forerunner of burglaries at Newburg, White Plains, and other places on the lines of railroads a short time ago.

Robbing Mail Bags.

On Monday morning, the Northport way train due at Hicksville at 7:44 A. M., left at that station several mail bags containing the mail matter from the post-offices on the Northcote branch, to go East by the regular mail train which arrives from New York at 10:29 A. M. The Postmaster was not at the depot to receive the mail, and when search was made for the bags they could not be found. The mails on that branch are closed, as there is no route agent between Hicksville and Northport. It will be remembered that the Huntington mail bag was stolen from the same place some months ago under similar circumstances, and was afterwards found but a short distance from the depot.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC.

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.
Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.
Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide. Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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No. 102 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
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A FEW DAYS

REMAIN OF THE GREAT SALE.

We have much sold, and
IT IS IMP SIBLE

For any house to get the prices down as low as we are now selling,

And the reason for it is quickly understood by those who see what an

Immense Stock we have.

The prices are all put down so that we guarantee them fully *TEN PER CENT. LOWER* than anywhere else, or we will take goods back and return money when shown otherwise.
It will be remembered that our style, make, and finish are *FAR BETTER* than ordinary *READY-MADE CLOTHING.*
Our large facilities always enable us to

Sell Cheaper than other Houses,

And now, under these circumstances, it can be readily seen that this is THE opportunity to lay in a full supply.
We have still a very large stock (at least **$250,000** worth of goods), and freshly supplied every day by new lots, as we are making up the piece goods we had on hand. We continue to allow those whom it suits best to make selections and pay in instalments until all is paid up.

Store open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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The Largest Clothing House,

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Broad and Chesnut Sts.,
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Seventeenth and Arch Sts.,
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Invite attention to their stock of

FINE TEAS AND COFFEES,
FLOUR, FRUITS,

And all rare and choice articles pertaining to a

Family Grocery Store,

Which can be obtained here or abroad.

Particular attention is paid to the careful selection of FINE TEAS of every description, and with the facilities at their command, they are prepared to furnish every variety of goods, of the very best qualities, at the lowest prices. [12 2 thstuim
They endeavor to conduct their business on such principles as they trust will merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their custom.

Spanish Queen Olives,

Of the Finest Quality,

FOR SALE BY THE GALLON AT

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WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, 40 cents per lb.
NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL, PURE SPICES.
PIE PEACHES in large cans, at only 18 cents per can, warranted good, and of this year's growth.

OUR TABLE SHERRY,
$2·50 per gallon by cask, or $2·75 by five-gallon demijohn.

COOKING WINES AND BRANDIES, CIDER.

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No. 118 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 15 mwf17trp BELOW CHESNUT.

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HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof), well built, for owner's use.
This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.
Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.
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IN
DRY GOODS.

EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.

GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.

Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,
AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.

A GREAT DEAL FOR LITTLE MONEY

We have a most splendid stock of Goods, finely assorted, and have put the prices down to the lowest DOT, as we close out stock TWICE A YEAR regularly—that's our rule—so as always to keep things fresh and new.

SPECIAL
and POSITIVE BARGAINS
MAY BE EXPECTED.

We invite attention to
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, AND PLAIDS.
KID GLOVES, BLANKETS, AND CASSIMERES.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1,24 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

OPENED THIS DAY

For the Holidays,

250 DOZEN LEGRAND XTRACT,

Warranted genuine (as good as Lubin's) only 56 cts.

Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs. for the Holidays.
Handsome Real Lace Hdkfs. and Collars.
50 dozen Lace Collars for Presents, 25 and 37½ cts.
300 Real Cluny Collars, 50 and 75 cents.

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!

150 Silk Fans, 75 cents and $1·00.
Elegant Silk and Satin Fans; Spangled Fans.
Fans closing out.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
FOR PRESENTS

50 dozen genuine Jouvin 2-buttons, $1·25, cost over $2·00.
75 dozen Duchess Laced Gloves, $1·00.
Great Bargains in Gloves, at very low prices.
Largest lot of Gloves in the market.

FANCY GOODS CLOSING OUT.

New Calicoes for presents, 12½ cents.
1000 yards Dress Goods, 25 and 28 cents.
Yard-wide Heavy Poplins, 38 cents.
BLACK SILKS reduced for presents.

An elegant lot of [12 15 wfsm4t

VIENNA WRITING DESKS,
Closing out at Great Bargains.

$40 SILK VELVET CLOAKS.

Finest Silk Velvet Cloaks.
$7 and $8 Beaver Cloaks.
$9 and $10 Caraculla Cloaks.
Finest and Medium Cloaks.
Real Astrachan Skin Cloaks.
MUFFS.—Muffs to match.
SHAWLS.
$5·00 Heavy Largest Long Shawls.
$5·50, $6·00, Heavy Largest Long Shawls.
Extra Fine Woollen Long Shawls.
$12 Extra Good Paisley Square Shawls.
$19 Extra Good Paisley Long Shawls.
1200 Shawls, Elegant Display, $1 to $75.
CLOAKINGS.
Beavers, $2·50 to $8·00.
Astrachans, $6·00 to $18·00.
Chinchillas, $3·50 to $9·00.
Caracullas, $2·00 to $18·00.
Fancy Cloakings.
SILK VELVETS.
Silk Cloaking Velvets, $6 to $18.
Best Black Velveteens, 75 cents to $4·00.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SCARFS.
INDIA SHAWLS.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
CHEAP AT
GEORGE FRYER'S,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

DENTISTRY.

31½ MILES LONG.

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9 MILES IN PHILADELPHIA.
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A Great Result.

We ask the attention of the public to the following brief statement of facts:—It is well known that in June, 1863, Dr. Colton introduced the nitrous oxide, or "laughing gas," for the painless extraction of teeth, and established the Colton Dental Association. On the 4th of February following (1864) we commenced to ask our patients to sign a scroll, certifying that the gas was pleasant to inhale, and that we had drawn their teeth without pain. (Our scroll was opened in Philadelphia, October 12, 1865.) That we might know the exact number who should sign this paper, we numbered every name on the margin. When we had reached one thousand (1000), and without an accident, we thought it a great triumph. WE HAVE THIS DAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869, REACHED THE NUMBER OF FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND (55,000) PATIENTS! AND WE HAVE NEVER YET HAD ONE ACCIDENT WITH THE GAS! Can any stronger proof be presented that the gas is a SAFE anæsthetic, and that we know how to use it? Here are FIFTY-FIVE FULL REGIMENTS of patients, and if they were marching in single file, allowing three feet for each, the line would be MORE THAN 31½ MILES LONG! We make the gas every day, and, for the past two years, have used from two to three hundred gallons per day. A large part of our business comes from the leading dentists of the city (we do nothing but extract teeth), who know that by long and constant practice we have acquired great skill in the business. Skill perfected by practice overcomes almost all difficulties. To most persons the gas produces very pleasant sensations, while to a FEW it is a pleasure to have teeth extracted by it. We PREFER to give the gas to healthy people, but have given it to hundreds suffering from all sorts of disease, and with no ill effects. We can ordinarily draw from ten to fifteen and sometimes twenty teeth or stumps with one dose of gas. THE SAFETY OF THE PATIENT is the first consideration, the next is to extract the teeth carefully, and not injure the gums or alveolar process. We strive to do the work in the very best manner. Price, $2 for first tooth, and $1 for each subsequent tooth drawn at the same sitting. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5½ P. M. To avoid a crowd, come in the forenoon, or call and secure an appointment.

Colton Dental Association,

No. 737 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

NOT ONE ACCIDENT
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AT THE

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

No. 737 WALNUT Street,

BELOW EIGHTH.

DENTISTRY.

From the Philadelphia Press of Dec. 10, 1868.

WITHOUT PAIN.

This city contains nearly a million of people, all of whom at one time or other must have teeth drawn. With most this is far more than *directly* painful—it causes weeks and months of apprehension, of delay, of suffering from toothache. The fear of the pain to be caused by the extraction of one tooth often leads to the loss of a dozen or more. The patient is afraid to go, and therefore *waits*, using in the meantime palliatives. His breath becomes foul, he is a constant nuisance to all who converse with him, and the wearing pain of the tooth causes nervousness and fretfulness.

Yet all this might be avoided, for dental operations are performed every day not merely without pain, but in such a manner that the agent employed to soothe the nerves is a cause of real pleasure. This is done by means of *nitrous oxide* or laughing gas, which, when inhaled, causes a total insensibility to pain, and does not in any way injure the health.

We can guarantee its efficiency, having known many persons who have been thus treated while under its effects; among others, one of the attaches of this office, who fully guarantees by experience the excellence of the method. It is, moreover, no *new* thing. It is now over a quarter of a century since Dr. G. Q. Colton first experimented with nitrous oxide as an anæsthetic agent; and his books show that since he commenced practice, in 1863, he has drawn teeth for more than one hundred thousand patients, without a single accident or a complaint of injury from the gas. Their scroll at Philadelphia contains the names of 15,000 patients who testify that, having had teeth extracted by the Colton process, they found the effect of the gas pleasant and the operation satisfactory.

DENTISTRY.

Important Notice.

Formerly, when the use of our preparation was an experiment, we published the names of a few well-known persons who had experienced its advantages as an anæsthetic agent at our office, to convice the public of the entire harmlessness of the gas when pure and properly administered.

Many of these names were published at the suggestion of the patients themselves. They were so delighted to have found a way of escape from the old style torture of tooth drawing, that they felt it their duty to the public to let the facts be known.

But as there is no longer any necessity for such a course we shall publish no names in the future. Our scroll of Fifteen Thousand names can be seen at the office, and we consider that *sufficient* evidence.

Moreover, our patients themselves are continually doing us the favor to "tell every man his neighbor," and the fact that we are doing a larger business at present than *ever before* at this season of the year, is the best proof not only that we endeavor to do our work in the best possible manner, but that the public appreciate our endeavors.

N. B. *We do no other dental work*, neither is any such work done in our office or building, notwithstanding the fact that another party claims to be "the only one in the city where the other Branches of Dentistry are *entirely excluded*."

The names of patients from every State and Territory in the Union are represented upon our scroll.

BOIL IT DOWN.

Whatever you have to say, my friend,
Whether witty, or grave, or gay,
Condense as much as ever you can,
And say in the readiest way,
And whether you write of rural affairs,
Or particular things in town,
Just takes a word of friendly advice—
Boil it down.

For if you go spluttering over a page,
When a couple of lines would do,
Your butter is spread so much, you see.
That the bread looks plainly through.
So when you have a story to tell,
And would like a little renown,
To make quite sure of your wish, my friend.
Boil it down.

When writing an article for the press,
Whether prote or verse, just try
To utter your thoughts in the fewest words,
And let them be crisp and dry:
And when it is finished, and you suppose
It is done exactly brown,
Just look it over again, and then
Boil it down.

For editors do not like to print
An article lazily long,
And a general reader does not care
For a couple of yards of song.
So gather your wits in the smallest space,
If you'd win the author's crown,
And every time you write, my friend,
Boil it down.

DENTISTRY.

A LETTER FROM

Dr. Colton to his Patients,

AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

A CORRECTION OF FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

In November, 1868, a former employe of our Association opened an Office near by us, and hung out a sign with the words

"COLTON DENTAL ROOMS"

In large letters upon it. Judge Allison granted an injunction restraining him from using such a sign, upon the ground that it was "*intended to deceive the public.*"

Subsequently a circular was distributed throughout the city *intended* to convey the impression:—

1. That Dr. G. Q. Colton did not introduce the Nitrous Oxide Gas as an anæsthetic agent in Dentistry.
2. That he did not establish a branch office in Philadelphia.
3. That he has not had any connection with the Association doing business under that name at 737 Walnut street.
4. That "*another* party," and not Dr. Colton, has had charge of this office, and
5. That *he*, and not Dr. Colton, was the principal person represented at that establishment.

All the above representations are false. Dr. G. Q. Colton has now and always has had an interest in this Association. Dr. J. J. Colton (a nephew), a College Graduate, for 8 years a Teacher of Chemistry, and a Graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, was placed in charge of this office when first established in October, 1865, and still has the *entire charge*.

As regards the introduction of the Nitrous Oxide Gas in Dentistry, if Dr. Colton is not that person, who is the individual?

It had certainly *not been used* for 20 years, and *then* only enough to prove its impracticability, when Dr. Colton, by his persistent efforts, and against the most violent opposition, proved its entire safety, and *made* it a success. This *same* man now advertises himself as our "Late Operator." He has also, for months past, claimed to be the *only one* in Philadelphia who makes a specialty of the use of the Gas for extracting Teeth, intending thereby to prejudice the Dental profession against us.

We have nothing to say derogatory to *his* character, any further than to correct these false representations conveyed to the public by his advertisements.

We know that whatever reputation he has acquired in Philadelphia was obtained at our office and through our instrumentality, and the ordinary courtesy of society ought, *at least*, to have prevented him from using such *deceptions* as were *intended* to *injure* us.

OUR WHOLE ATTENTION

Is at present, as it has been for the past 4 years, devoted exclusively to the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS, for the PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH, and we perform such operations not only without pain, but with greater care and success than ever before.

Respectfully, JOHN J. COLTON.

N. B. No other Dental work done at our office, or in our building.

HOW NOT TO DO IT,

AND

THE REASON WHY.

A lady called at our office yesterday, who told us she had taken the gas four different times, and had succeeded in getting but two teeth extracted. She had nine more she wished out, and after being assured that, with our experience in the use of the gas, we should probably be able to remove them all at one sitting, she sat down, inhaled the gas, and woke up as well as ever, with her nine teeth lying on the table. Another lady called to-day; said she had taken the gas and it made her very sick. We administered it twice, and removed quite a number of teeth, and she soon left the office, saying she felt as well as when she came in.

A young man said he had tried the gas; but he felt the pain as sensibly as if he had taken nothing. We removed his tooth without his knowledge or the slightest pain.

These examples are but counterparts of the experiences which we have every day.

The gas is an excellent anæsthetic, and perfectly harmless in skilful hands; but when used by the ignorant and inexperienced, it is, as many people say, "a humbug." The same remark might be made of many medicines, or even of the food we eat; if taken in improper quantities, or at improper times, they often prove injurious.

DENTISTRY.

THE HISTORY.

Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas

AS AN ANÆSTHETIC..

Sir Humphrey Davy, the great philosopher, made the following remarkable anticipation:—"Nitrous Oxide may some day be used as a pain-destroying agent for surgical operations."

Dr. Wells, of Hartford, in 1844, besides having a tooth extracted himself, extracted others for different individuals, but failed to secure *uniform* results, and became discouraged with it.

Dr. Colton, who was identified with Dr. Wells in his first experiments with the gas, in 1863 determined to demonstrate the value of this agent as an anæsthetic.

Finding it to answer every expectation, he established the Colton Dental Association in New York in July, 1863.

In October, 1865, he established a Branch Office in Philadelphia, No. 737 Walnut street, below Eighth, since which time he has administered the gas for the extraction of teeth to fifteen thousand persons in this office alone, and in his various offices to more than one hundred thousand persons, without a failure or accident.

Pat on Tooth Pulling.

A son of the Emerald Isle called at the Colton Dental Association recently, when the following dialogue ensued:—

Pat. Are ye's the gintlemen I hearn tell on that pull's a poor man's tooth without payin'?

Dr. Certainly; entirely without pain.

Pat. And won't I feel it, naither?

Dr. No, you won't feel it.

Pat. Won't I be dead when I wake up, naither?

Dr. It won't harm you at all.

Pat. And ye's has no payin' at all?

Dr. Not any pain at all.

Pat. Och! by the powers, ye's are the most ginerous and wondrous peoples I has iver known since St. Patrick left the earth! and he niver pretended to do the likes of this, naither.

Dr. Do you want a tooth extracted?

Pat. No, yer honor, I want it pulled. I've been cryin' bloody murther the whole night long, and Biddy has been burnin' me jaw with a hot flat iron, till me landlord come in for the rint, and tould me ye's would pull it out without payin'.

Pat was soon seated in the chair, when his tooth was pulled, as he called it.

When he awoke he declared he had been to Old Ireland, and saw Jerry O'Leary, who treated him to whisky and buttermilk to his heart's content, besides going to three wakes and funerals, and he was just going to fight Jerry O'Gonagle, to make the occasion respectable, when the doctor woke him up.

"Och! bedad," said he, "two gallons of whisky, to say nothing of the buttermilk and funeral! Me tooth gone too, and all without payin'. Ah! doctor, its more than me ginerous nature can stand. Here's a couple of greenbacks for ye's, and I'll be givin' ye's some more when me pig is killed; and may the Blessed Virgin spare ye's life as long as ye's lives."

DENTISTRY

COLTON

DENTAL

ASSOCIATION.

ORIGINATORS

OF THE USE OF

Nitrous Oxide Gas for Extracting Teeth

WITHOUT PAIN.

737 WALNUT STREET,
BELOW EIGHTH,
PHILADELPHIA.

19 COOPER INSTITUTE,
NEW YORK.

18 PEMBERTON SQUARE,
BOSTON.

161 ELM STREET,
CORNER OF FOURTH,
CINCINNATI, O.

81 WEST FAYETTE ST.,
BALTIMORE.

87 OLIVE STREET,
ST. LOUIS.

118 S. DEARBORN ST.,
CHICAGO.

Price for Extracting,

$2 for the First Tooth,

AND $1 FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT TOOTH, AT THE SAME SITTING.

OUR EXTRACTORS.

Our extracters are all practical Dentists. The propriety of the removal of a tooth is always decided by them, and their relation to the Association is such that they have no motive in extracting a single tooth that could be saved by filling. By devoting their whole attention to extracting, they acquire a dexterity and skill in removing the most difficult roots and teeth that are really surprising. Dr. F. Hasbrouck, the operator at this office, is a pioneer in the use of gas, being one of our first operators in New York city. His long experience in this business has rendered him one of the best operators in the country. Dr. Colton manufactures and administers the gas to his patients.

The Editors of the *Bulletin*, TELEGRAPH, *Mercury*, *Franklin Repository*, *Baltimore American*, and many others, have tested the operation of the gas personally, and given us some very handsome testimonials. For short surgical operations, as well as for the extraction of teeth, the testimony is conclusive that there is nothing that will compare with the Nitrous Oxide as a safe and sure anæsthetic.

Sickness and nausea, so common with chloroform and ether, are entirely avoided, the patient awaking in a minute or two as from a natural sleep.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Gubernatorial election in Texas is still in doubt.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $353,452.

—To-day Tennessee elects members of the Constitutional Convention. Little interest is taken in the election.

—Governors Wells and Walker, of Virginia, are in Washington giving evidence before the Reconstruction Committee to-day.

—Indian Commissioner Parker does not ask for an appropriation of $2,000,000 in excess of last year; only for an additional $120,000.

—It is believed in New York that the Pneumatic Despatch Company are really building a vast tunnel for an underground railroad, instead of a mere despatch tube.

—Senator Ramsey, who went to Paris to negotiate a postal treaty with France, charged nothing for his time or services, his travelling expenses only being defrayed by the Government.

—An effort is being made by certain parties in Carlisle for a respite in the case of Adam Titus, sentenced to be hanged on the 22d inst., pending a decision in Schoeppe's case. They feel assured of Schoeppe's guilt, and desire to avoid the excitement of more than one execution day.

—General Thomas, disgusted at a contemptible proposition made in the Tennessee Legislature to sell his portrait, painted at the expense of the State, has written to the Speaker, offering to refund its cost and to return the gold medal voted him by the last Legislature for services in the field—when he gets it.

—The following were the proceedings in Congress yesterday after the close of our report:—

In the Senate the Georgia bill was considered, the discussion being continued at a night session, and was finally passed—yeas, 45; nays, 9—being amended to allow persons who were forced into the Rebel service by direct physical force to hold seats in the Legislature.

Foreign Affairs.

—Reports as to the Pope's ill-health are utterly unfounded.

—Emile Ollivier, it is said, has been charged by Napoleon with the formation of a new ministry.

—A *fete* was given in Paris by the English Ambassador, on Thursday, in honor of General N. P. Banks, who is about to return to New York.

—There is no truth in the statement that Napoleon wrote to his Holiness declaring that the proclamation of Papal infallibility would free France from its obligations under the Concordat.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL ON MR. PEABODY.

The Rev. Newman Hall delivered an address commemorative of the services of Mr. George Peabody recently, at St. James' Hall, London:—

"After the reading of the Litany and the offering of prayer and praise, the reverend gentleman said:—Job said, 'When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me, because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.'

"The old arches of Westminster Abbey never looked down on a spectacle more solemnly impressive, more touchingly eloquent, more sublime in its simplicity, than when two days ago the body of George Peabody was deposited beneath its sacred pavement. What a sermon did that ancient cathedral preach to the assembled thousands as they waited in sorrowful silence the arrival of all that was mortal of the deceased philanthropist! Those clustered columns and vaulted roofs, hoary and wrinkled with the lines of centuries; those traceried windows, which, during many generations, have flung their purple and their gold across the long-drawn aisles, transfiguring the marble effigies of the mighty dead; those sculptured memorials and inscribed tablets recalling the names and memories of monarchs, statesmen, poets, warriors; that floor on which we stood, covering the honored dust of England's greatest sons, how did all this teach the solemn lesson that 'Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery; he cometh up like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not.'

"Many a scene of pomp and splendor has that abbey witnessed; but far more in harmony with its solemn architecture, impressive antiquity, and monuments of death, was such a scene as that witnessed last Friday. The spacious building was crowded in every part by a multitude clad in mourning attire, and bearing in their features and demeanor the expression of a reverential sorrow. If any spoke while waiting till the appointed hour, it was with bated breath, so as not to disturb the expressive silence, which was broken only by the solemn knell from the old tower, pealing ever and anon through the arches so long familiar with the sound. I thought of two other funerals I had witnessed there. One was that of a great warrior who had fought in India to rescue from rebel Sepoys the women and children who had been in jeopardy, and to preserve that great dependency from being torn from the empire. The other was of a great statesman, who had long directed the helm of our national affairs, and over whose grave, though they might differ in opinion as to his policy, all parties came to breathe a sigh. There may be greatness in soldiership when genius and bravery are exercised only in a righteous cause, and when peace would be more injurious than war with all its horrors. But, alas! of how few wars could this be said! and of how few soldiers honored with a resting-place in that renowned sepulchre! And there is greatness in statesmanship when power is exercised, not for miserable self, but to promote good order and general happiness by righteous laws, peace, and good will to men.

"George Peabody, the American, amassing a princely fortune to bequeath it to the poor of Great Britain; George Peabody, the American, buried with a nation's lamentations among our princes, statesmen, and patriots in Westminster Abbey—his remains, after the highest honors Great Britain could pay them, carried across the ocean in a British ship of war, there to be interred in their final resting-place in his own land; George Peabody is a link of peace and love between the two nations which must never be broken. And, as American and British statesmen stood around that open grave, as American and British citizens blended their voices in the prayer to our Father in heaven to forgive us our trespasses; as at the same hour when this service was being performed in Westminster Abbey, the cradle of both our nations, similar services were being conducted in America, while flags were lowered and bells were tolling, I felt that whether diplomacy has finally and formally completed its business or not, there never again can be a question about the maintenance of friendship. All thoughts of the possibility of quarrel must forever pass away, and in the grave of Peabody both at Westminster and at Danvers must every remaining suspicion and memory of evil be buried, both nations resolving that no deeds or words of menace or ill-will shall again be exchanged, and that not mere rigid justice, but generous love shall settle all matters in dispute. The interests of civilization, the cause of liberty, the claims of religion, the welfare of the world demand that, as we are essentially one nation, so we shall ever be bound together in the closest ties of brotherhood, each seeking the honor and welfare of the other, and both co-operating to lead the van in the triumphant march of universal civilization, freedom, and peace. There crowded on my mind other thoughts. The first is this:—How wise yet how rare the course which Mr. Peabody pursued! After attending to personal claims he had vast wealth remaining far beyond what he needed for himself. He did not care to squander it in idle ostentation: it was impossible to exhaust it on his own wants and luxuries. Even if so disposed, where would be the advantage of leaving behind him to be disposed of by others so vast a sum, when he might have the happiness of being his own almoner? We can take nothing with us; we cannot die worth anything. It is absurd to say men die worth so much money. Rich and poor alike came naked into the world, and naked they must depart out of it: we brought nothing into the world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. Why not, then, use it while we may, and enjoy the luxury of making others happy? For people to die rich when such riches have been accumulated by neglecting the claims of religion, of charity, of a thousand applicants for help, with philanthropic machinery of all kinds standing still or working inefficiently for want of the fuel which we possess and cannot use ourselves; with the hungry crying for food, and the ignorant claiming instruction, and sinners needing the Gospel perishing for lack of knowledge—it is a fearful responsibility to possess great wealth, an awful crime to live a life of covetousness which is idolatry, and to die rich, gaining the reputation of leaving a vast fortune behind which can only be as a stern witness against its possessor as an unfaithful steward. All honor, then, to George Peabody! that in his lifetime he recognized the responsibility as well as enjoyed the privilege of wealth, and that he derived greater satisfaction in scattering his possessions amongst the poor than in indefinitely augmenting his store. Alas! for those who, possessing wealth, hoard it until they can no longer keep it; who close their ears to the cries of the poor until death comes and claims the whole at once with an irresistible demand. Alas! for those who, not being rich in good works, die rich in silver and gold—silver and gold that shall be witnesses of their greed, and clamorous for their condemnation as unfaithful stewards.

"Jesus said, 'He that receiveth a prophet in the name of a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward.' And so we say he that gives a penny in the spirit of a millionaire, shall receive a millionaire's reward. Brethren, we all admire this illustration of beneficence, and we may use it to compare with it and bring before us the greatest of all benefactors. We are not degrading the Saviour in this illustration. This is His own character. Jesus speaks of Himself as a Friend, and a Shepherd, and so from this illustration of munificence we may think of Him 'who, though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor.' All the world admires this great benefactor and that noble gift of his. Oh, if all the world did but proportionately admire our Master and our Lord, who, though He was rich, yet became poor, 'that we through His poverty might be made rich.'

"I will tell you of Jesus, the prince of philanthropists, the greatest of emancipators, the leader of the people, our brother as well as our Lord, who took our very nature, who came down and stooped to our low estate, who knew in His own humanity what fierce temptations mean, stooping so low, as low as the lowest here, to lift us up so high, as high as Himself in glory. 'Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.' Though He was rich in the glory of Heaven, He became poor, to be despised and rejected of men; rich in the effulgence of His Father's favor, he became poor, and exclaimed, 'My God! my God! why hast Thou forsaken me?' He became poor, 'that we through his poverty might become rich.' Those gifts of Peabody must necessarily be for a few; these gifts of salvation are for every one of us; those gifts of Peabody wisely are to be appropriated to those who have some little degree of merit, and who are above the very poorest of the poor; but these gifts of Christ are for the very humblest and lowest, and those of us who feel we have no merit and no money and no price of a moral kind by which to merit salvation. 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters; and he that hath no money, come buy wine and milk without money and without price;' and in God, our strong habitation, we may dwell happily and safely. Oh, then, let us all accept His gift, honor His name, obey His laws, uphold His character, expect His coming, and extol his praises."

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Archbishop of Canterbury has been very ill, but is recovering.

—The beautiful Episcopal church of Omaha, known as Bishop Clarkson's Cathedral, has been totally destroyed by fire.

—The vestry of Christ Church, Germantown, have elected the Rev. William S. Langford to be rector of the parish. He is now rector of St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J.

—Dr. Temple has been duly consecrated as Bishop of Exeter, notwithstanding all opposition. Those who regard him as an unbeliever think it very proper that his consecration took place on St. Thomas' day, and express their hope that he will "be no more faithless, but believing."

—The Twelve Days Mission in London is over. Although quite a number of "Evangelical" churches united in it, it has been mainly a High Church revival, in which were united 129 churches, besides chapels. There was much earnest preaching, directed to the most ignorant classes, urging them to repent and confess their sins to the priests. The closing scene at St. Albans was most extraordinary. Thin wax candles were brought out and blessed, lighted, and distributed to each of the 500 people in the body of the church. They were told to keep the ends to be burned at the time of their death as a happy remembrance of this day, and to light them through the dark valley. The priest then proceeded to ask them questions from the Prayer Book, bidding them answer up as if they were not ashamed of themselves, so that the church might be glorified and the Devil might tremble. The priest then said:—"This is indeed a happy time: you are in the presence of God, and stand like virgins with their lamps trimmed. Do you here in the presence of God and of this congregation renew the solemn promise and vow that was made in your name at your baptism," etc.? To which was returned the loud response, "I do." Other questions followed, that were answered in an equally determined way. They then marched in procession about the church, singing a penitential hymn. Services were held in many of these churches nearly the whole day, the confessional was freely patronized, and the Prayer-Book almost discarded for extempore prayers.

METHODIST.

—Bishop Kingsley is reported at Yeddo, on his tour round the world confirming the Methodist churches.

—A correspondent writes from Georgia to *Zion's Herald* that so far is quiet restored there that he believes the "time for killing Methodist ministers has gone by forever."

—The Methodist committee on union with other bodies has met representatives of the African Methodists. Nothing was done, and the subject postponed for a year and a half.

—Three years ago the Southern Methodists had but one church in Baltimore. Now they have nine. We see reports of their progress even further North—as in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana.

—On the first of August the Methodist missionary treasury was carrying a debt of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Since that date the collections have proved sufficiently large to pay off the debt, and leave a balance to the treasury. A very satisfactory conclusion. The appropriations for 1870 are announced—for foreign missions, $217,937, and for domestic missions, $426,740.

—The *Methodist*, as well as the secular press generally, expresses its dissatisfaction with the "whitewashing" report of the Book Committee on the alleged irregularities and frauds in the management of the Book Concern. The preachers' meetings of Washington and Baltimore have also, by vote, expressed their disapprobation, and call upon the agents to publish the testimony on the subject. They also express their thanks to Dr. Lanahan for his agency in bringing the matter to light.

BAPTIST.

—A Baptist member in Chicago is sending out seven meeting-houses for Presbyterians, to be put together in new towns on the Pacific Railroad.

—The Baptists of Dover, Delaware, have purchased the Wyoming College, situated a few miles below Dover, at a great sacrifice, about half its cost.

—The Baptists of Massachusetts are declared, by the Rev. Mr. Fritz, their Home Missionary, to have one hundred and seventeen of their ordained clergy unemployed in pastoral work, and sixty-three churches lacking pastors.

—Kentucky is very largely a Baptist State. Its white membership, embraced in nearly nine hundred churches and forty-three associations, is over 80,000, and its colored Baptist membership—though the returns are incomplete—must be considerably more than 20,000.

—Some time ago, Dr. Lorimer, a Baptist pastor of Albany, invited Dr. Burrows, of Richmond, Va., to preach for him. The deacons objected to the arrangement, because he was a man who, though born in Albany, took the part of the South during the war, and was rude and unkind to the Union prisoners. They said they would not stay to hear him. Some Southern papers have made considerable complaint on the matter, and the deacons have written to the Richmond *Herald* defending their action.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Presbyterians have founded a German Theological Seminary at Princeton.

—The Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, has designated fifteen lay gentlemen as suitable to be appointed lay preachers, and has appointed a committee to superintend their labors.

—William Gamble, the Superintendent of the American Presbyterian mission press in Hong Kong, China, has resigned, and after a brief sojourn in Japan will return to America.

—Rev. Samuel Steel, D. D., died at Hillsboro, Ohio, November 22, aged seventy-three years. Rev. William H. Foote, D. D., died in Romney, West Virginia, on the same day, in the 75th year of his age.

—The Presbyterians, especially the New School, have for a year or two past been very active in Kansas, where they have, within eighteen months, grown from one presbytery to a synod, and from 2 ministers to 30. The union of the Old and New Schools Synods will give about seventy ministers and churches. As many as twenty Presbyterian churches have been organized during that time.

—In Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, Dr. Tabney has been formally transferred to the chair of Theology, which Dr. Wilson had nominally held, but which Dr. Dabney had actually filled for some years past. Dr. Peck remains substantially as before, as Professor of Church History and Government. The principal change is in Dr. Smith's department. This is divided, he retaining mainly what belongs to the Old Testament, and Dr. H. C. Alexander taking mainly what belongs to the New.

LUTHERAN.

—Marshall Academy, a Norwegian institution, was dedicated at Marshall, Wis., last month. It is in the Augustana Synod, which prides itself upon Orthodox Lutheranism; yet the principal is a Congregationalist, and his assistant a Baptist. This fact is attracting criticism.

—A writer in the *Lutheran Observer* says there are in the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, founded in 1826, 2 professors; at the Hartwick, founded in 1816, 1 professor; and in the Selinsgrove (1858), 1. He pertinently inquires: —"Could not these learned and pious men accomplish more for the Church if they were together in one institution?"

—Of the 8,000,000 of population in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, about 8000 came to this country last year. We notice a large emigration to Kansas, and Swedish Lutheran churches just organized in Topeka, Lawrence, and Salina. At home, the great Swedish University at Upsala has 1367 students—more than ever before.

—A correspondent, referring to the late meeting of the Lutheran General Council at Chicago, gives some facts in reference to other Lutheran bodies. He says:—

"The Synods of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, number together about 22,000 communicants; the Synod of Wisconsin, 15,815 communicants, and the Norwegian Synod of the United States, 35,000 communicants; the General Synod of America, nearly as large as the General Council, and the Joint Synod of Ohio, 23,133 communicants; and the Joint Synod of Missouri and other States, 51,500 communicants. Neither of these bodies have any organic connection with the General Council, and were not represented in the convention."

CONGREGATIONAL.

—In Sharon and Milwaukee, Wis., church edifices have recently been dedicated. That in the latter place cost $66,000.

—The treasurer of the Bangor Theological Seminary acknowledges the receipt of five thousand dollars recently from a gentleman of Brooklyn, N. Y., in aid of that institution.

—A new house of worship has just been erected for the Congregational church in Janesville, Wisconsin, at a cost of about $50,000. It is said to be one of the most tasteful and commodious edifices in the West.

—On the 1st inst. Rev. John De Witt, late pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Irvington, N. Y., was installed over the Central Congregational Church, Boston. Rev. Dr. R. Storrs, Jr., preached.

—Rev. Mr. Dale, who was the chairman of the English Congregational Union this year, holds views not common among his brethren respecting the immortality and the future destiny of the wicked.

—The *Advance* says:—"Some friends of Rev. R. D. Parker, of Manhattan, Kansas, put a fine cow in his yard one night just before Thanksgiving, and refused to take her out in the morning." Mr. Parker's Thanksgiving sermon was unusually good.

CATHOLIC.

—As the result of a "mission"—*i. e.*, revival meeting—held in Albany by two Jesuit fathers, one hundred and eighty were confirmed, of whom fifteen were converts.

—The chief members of the commission appointed by the Pope to consider the difficulties of Protestants are Cardinals Cullen and Reisach, and the Archbishops of Westminster and Baltimore.

—Notwithstanding Cardinal Cullen's threat to withhold the sacrament from parents who send their children to the public model-schools, there are one thousand such children still in attendance in Marlborough street, Dublin. His last demonstration is against Fenianism.

—The American correspondent of the London *Post* gives the statistics for January 1 of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. There were then 7 archbishops, 49 bishops, 3 administrators *sede vacante*, 4 mitred abbots, and 3639 priests. There were 3669 churches and 2573 chapels and stations; 66 theological seminaries, in which 1159 students were preparing for the priesthood; 126 male religious institutions of other kinds than theological colleges or pure monasteries; 150 monasteries and male convents; 290 female convents with schools attached; 146 convents without schools, the nuns being of those orders which are devoted to works of mercy and charity; 123 male academies; 343 female academies; 1441 parochial schools in which the education is free; 64 hospitals; 149 asylums; 101 charitable institutions; and 1412 conferences of such charitable lay societies as the Confraternity of St. Vincent de Paul, Society of the Rosary, etc. The Catholic population he estimates at 9,255,000. The priests enumerated above include only the pastors, and not those engaged in teaching or those in monasteries.

THE JEWS.

—An English paper says that the Jews have at length, after much negotiation with the Russian Government, obtained permission to erect a synagogue in St. Petersburg. This will be the first building of the kind that has ever existed in Russia. Hitherto the Jews have legally had no right to reside in the empire; and were consequently obliged to account for their presence under various pretexts, for the admission of which by the authorities they had to pay large sums. M. Galkin, the Governor of Esthonia, has ordered all the German officials in that province who are Protestants to go on holidays to the Russian Church, in order to listen to the Russian hymn, "God save the Czar." The officials protested against this order, on the ground that they have hitherto always prayed for the Emperor in their own churches, and that they cannot conscientiously attend the services of another religion. The Governor, however, remained obdurate, and the officials have now appealed to St. Petersburg.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Local News see Third Page.

THE POLICE.

The Metropolitan Police Bill to be Presented to the Next Legislature, as Agreed Upon by the Republican Delegation from this City.

It is conceded by a majority of the citizens of Philadelphia that there should be a change not only in the police force, but also in its management. That this change is sadly needed, the records of the department since the induction of the present Mayor will more than amply testify. Since the 1st of January last we have been called upon to chronicle crime after crime and horror after horror. The Mayor, of course, is not entirely attributable to the gentleman who now occupies the Mayoralty chair, nor to all the believers in the political faith of which he is the expounder, but, on the contrary, is simply, wholly and truly to be ascribed to a certain set or political clique which, instead of the Mayor, has control of the police appointments. What the result of the power placed in their hands has been, we need not again reiterate, but what we do need is the establishment by law of rules and regulations that will at once place us beyond the bounds of any similar and almost criminal mismanagement. Various plans have been suggested as a remedy for the calamity with which we have been afflicted for some months past, the principal one of which has taken the shape of a Metropolitan Police force. At the last session of the Legislature there were several bills, all tending towards the same purpose, presented by Senator Henszey. One provided for the appointment, by the Governor, of the commissioners; another provided that the commissioners should consist of the Mayor and four gentlemen elected by Councils; and another named the commissioners and divided the city into five districts, the commissioners to be elected by the people.

A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature resulted in the selection of the bill by which the Mayor and four gentlemen elected by Councils should be constituted the Board of Commissioners. This was reported in the House, where it readily passed, but on being brought up in the Senate was defeated, five Republican members thereof voting against it.

Since the October election there have been several meetings of the Republican members of the next Legislature, at which the subject of again introducing a Metropolitan Police bill has been fully discussed. That point having been finally settled, the question of how the commissioners should be selected arose, and it has been the cause of animated discussions. While a number of the members have advocated an unpartisan board, others have looked at the matter in a strictly political sense, and seemed unwilling to favor a bill in any other shape, viz., that the Republican party is in power, and it should have all the advantages to be obtained from the recent decided victories which it has gained.

The meetings of late have been frequent in consequence of the short time which will elapse before the organization of the Legislature, and a desire that the delegation should present a united front when the measure is introduced. Yesterday morning a final caucus was held, at which the outline of a bill was decided upon similar in construction to the one presented at the last session, naming the board in the bill and districting the city for the election of successors to the original commissioners. As this measure is one of considerable importance, we present the main features of the bill, with the alterations as adopted yesterday.

It provides that (here five names are to be inserted, and one of the gentlemen selected is to be a Democrat) shall be constituted a Board of Commissioners, who shall serve until their successors shall be elected as provided for hereafter. A vacancy arising shall be filled by the other members of the board.

The city shall be divided into five districts for the election of Police Commissioners, composed as follows, viz.:—The First, Seventh, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh wards shall constitute the First district. The Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh wards shall constitute the Second district. The Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth wards shall constitute the Third district. The Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth wards shall constitute the Fourth district. The Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-eighth wards shall constitute the Fifth district. The five named shall draw for the various terms from one to five years, and at the October election thereafter one commissioner shall be elected for five years. Within ten days after the signing of the bill, the board shall organize, and elect a Superintendent of Police, to serve for five years and during good behavior. The board shall also appoint all the police officers, the Fire Marshal, high constables and detectives, and the committing magistrate of the Central Station. The remaining sections provide for the payment of the force, and prescribe the duties of the Superintendent, etc.

By this bill it will be seen that the board will now consist of four Republicans and one Democrat, and the districts are so arranged that hereafter the political complexion of the board will be the same.

LUNACY.

The Case of George W. Draper, Inhabitant of the Insane Asylum—Examination of the Brother of the Patient.

The case of George W. Draper, continued from last Saturday, was resumed this morning, in the Court of Quarter Sessions. Mr. Draper is heard on a writ of habeas corpus, and claims a dismissal from the Kirkbride Insane Asylum, on the ground that he is not insane.

Mr. Robert Draper, brother of the patient, was called and examined.—George Draper was placed in the asylum by his father because he was insane; his insanity was supposed to have arisen from excessive drinking; knew his mind twenty years ago, and it has undergone no change since; his property is in trust, and amounts to about $31,000; his income amounts to about $1200 per annum; it is the wish of the family that the whole annual income should be expended for him by the officers of the asylum, if it should make him more comfortable; the property, in case of his death, is to be divided among four brothers; if he marries and has legitimate children, it is to be held in trust for them; one of his delusions is that he is a very superior poet, superior to Byron, as he has stated in one of his letters; he has said that he intends to publish his poems when he gets out of the asylum.

Cross-examined—My notion of his weakness of mind is derived from letters and conversation; in case he dies I receive more than five thousand dollars if I survive him, and if he does not marry; my brother was a mathematical instrument maker in Dock street for one or two years before he went to the asylum; his business was a failure; he was thirty-seven years old when he was confined; I believe there is a predisposition to insanity in this case, because he is not the only one in the family who has been insane; another brother was in the insane asylum in Frankford for about twelve years; I have never taken him into my family because he might commit some great outrage; I have seen the time when it has taken five strong men to hold him; an outbreak like this was the immediate cause of his having been sent to the asylum; the cause of the outbreak was successive drinking; he was under excitement from drink, but was not drunk; did not have delirium tremens.

The patient himself was not examined, as it was supposed he would be on last Saturday.

Mr. Warriner, counsel for Mr. Draper, admitted that the man was imbecile, but argued that that was not a sufficient cause for his perpetual imprisonment. He could be better taken care of outside of the asylum, with a care-taker. He recommended that the brother should take the patient to his home under the charge of a care-taker as an experiment.

Mr. Biddle, counsel for the asylum, noticed the fact that the counsel for the prisoner admitted the weak-mindedness of the patient. If the man is insane at all, he should not be freed. But it has been conclusively shown that the man become raving by being left to himself.

Mr. Clay, also for the asylum, showed that there was no evidence to prove that the mind of the patient had improved since being placed in the asylum, while it has been proved he was certainly a lunatic.

David Paul Brown, counsel for Mr. Draper, thought that if all the men who were in a similar condition were committed to an asylum, the State of Pennsylvania would not hold all the lunatics.

The Judge announced that a decision would be given in the case somewhere about next Friday.

Another and a similar case is to be heard of Frank Cheyney, who also claims a discharge from the same asylum on a writ of habeas corpus.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.—On next Monday afternoon, at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, the valuable library of William B. Reed, Esq., will be offered for public sale. The collection embraces History, Biography, Early American History, Standard Works on General Literature, Pickering's Editions, etc. In the department of American history is a copy of "The Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution," which was sold only to subscribers, and of which only one hundred copies were printed. This is a very rare book, but wants the cartoon, which, however, was not in all the copies, it having been considered objectionable. There is also a copy of "Notes on Columbus," with photographs, of which only ninety-nine copies were printed for private distribution. "Prior Documents" is the name of a collection of interesting authentic papers relative to the dispute between Great Britain and America, showing the causes and progress of that misunderstanding, from 1764 to 1775. It was published in 1777. There are also copies of the "Life of Major-General Charles Lee," 1792; the "Works of John Adams," with life, 10 volumes; the "Works of Benjamin Franklin," with life, by Jared Sparks, 10 volumes; the "Writings of George Washington," in 12 volumes, and the "Correspondence of the American Revolution," being letters of eminent men to George Washington. The "Crania Americana" of Dr. Samuel George Morton, is among the most valuable of the books to be sold. The collection also includes standard works like the "Encyclopedia Britannica," in 25 volumes. The sale will begin at 3 o'clock P. M.

FIRE.—The roof of an old dwelling on Beach street, below Noble, was slightly damaged by fire about 9:36 o'clock this A. M.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Their Business During the Past Year, and Present Condition.

Below we give some interesting details concerning the business and present condition of the different railway companies of the city.

The West Philadelphia, or Market Street Railway, has the following exhibit for the fiscal year closing October 31, 1869:—

Capital	$450,000
Bonded debt	100,000
Value of real estate	225,000
Receipts during the year	348,523
Expenditures during the year	316,075
Net profits of the year	32,448
Number of passengers carried	6,100,000
Number of cars	65
Number of horses	392
Number of employes	240

The Citizens', or Tenth and Eleventh Streets Railway, has the following exhibit for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1869:—

Capital paid in	$192,750
Receipts during the year	284,141
Expenses	158,447
Net profits of the year	75,694
Number of passengers carried	3,750,000
Number of cars	28
Number of horses	212
Number of employes	108

The Frankford and Southwark, or Fifth and Sixth Street Railway, makes the following exhibit for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1869:—

Capital paid in	$491,750
Receipts during the year	304,815
Expenses during the year	166,773
Net profits of the year	87,542
Number of passengers carried	4,900,000
Number of cars	40
Number of horses	285
Number of employes	200

The Philadelphia and Darby Railway, running from the junction of Darby road and Market street to the village of Darby, makes the following exhibit for the fiscal year ending November 1, 1869:—

Capital	$200,000
Receipts during the year	40,110
Expenses during the year	25,187
Net profits of the year	14,923
Number of passengers carried	640,000
Number of cars	13
Number of horses	50
Number of employes	25

The above are all the roads whose annual reports have thus far been made out.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

Bold Operations—Their Capture and Recovery of the Stolen Property.

The art of burglary, so far as Philadelphia is concerned, is being rapidly adopted as a livelihood by the rising generation. But a week or two ago a number of juveniles forced an entrance into the extensive hardware and cutlery establishment of Messrs. Buehler, Howard & Co., 427 Markrt street, and abstracted therefrom a large and valuable lot of cutlery, which they carried to New York for sale. The lads were, soon after their return, captured, and are now in Moyamensing, awaiting trial. This, however, has not deterred others from following their example. Last night two boys, named Joseph Riley and Thomas Hasson, perpetrated a burglary that will place them high in the temple of their companions in crime, and also in the Penitentiary. Running off Filbert street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, is an alley which leads directly to the rear of the store No. 723 Market street, occupied by John Melloy, tin manufacturer; through this alley the lads passed, and forcing a door, effected an entrance to the store, which they ransacked from one end to the other. What booty they obtained is at present unknown, but from their subsequent actions, it is evident that it was not to them sufficient. Unbolting a side door leading into the adjoining yard, they applied their jimmies to the windows of No. 725, occupied by George Fite as a cigar store, and soon found themselves amidst tobacco, pipes, and cigars. With an eye to business, they at once commenced sorting out and packing up the most valuable portions of the stock, and having gathered together about $300 worth of pipes and cigars, left. The fact of the burglaries having been committed was not discovered until this morning, when the occupants visited their respective establishments. By some singularity of circumstances, the rascals were destined for capture, for, as the sequel will show, they ran straight into the jaws of the law.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning, Detective Miller and Special Officer Merito, chancing to be in the neighborhood of Thirteenth and Market streets, observed the two lads trudging along under the weight of the well-filled bags. They at once followed and captured them in a pawn shop, which they had entered for the purpose of disposing of their plunder, on Thirteenth street, below Vine. The officers at once conducted them to the Central Station, where news of their previous actions had been registered, and an examination showed that all but about $50 worth of Mr. Fite's goods had been recovered. The accused will have a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Kerr.

AT LAST.

A Wholesale System of Robbery Broken Up—How the Business was Carried on—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company the Victims.

For months, perhaps years past, a wholesale system of robbery has been carried on along the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and in all the efforts to trace the guilty parties the agents of the company have been baffled. The lack of success on the part of said agents was more attributable to the great length of road to be guarded and examined than to want of skill in their particular line of business, as the thieving was done at different times at different points between this city and St. Louis. But at length, by the merest accident, the truth has come to light.

On Sunday night last a freight car standing on a siding at Mantuaville was entered and robbed. The watchman near by heard the thieves operating, and approaching discharged his revolver, which frightened them off. Subsequently, in another car near by, a large lot of valuable goods which had been removed from car No. 1 were found, and with them a hatchet and a handkerchief marked Alexander Mullin. This was the first clue obtained. On consulting with the officers of the company, it was found that Mullin had been in the employ of the company as brakeman for some six years, but had resigned his position some time ago.

The matter was then entrusted to Detective Lukens, who procured a search-warrant and visited the residence of Mullin, on Haverford road, below Forty-first st., where he found convincing evidences of his guilt. A careful search brought to light a large and varied assortment of goods of all descriptions and qualities; dry goods, dress goods, men's wear, silks, silk linings, etc., were found stowed away all around, and last, but not least, two keys, one of which belonged to the Union Transportation Company and the other to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These no doubts served as the "open sesamea" for Mullin, and gave him entrance to any and all the cars of the two companies. Mullin was at once taken into custody by Mr. Lukens, and will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

MASONIC CELEBRATION AND ELECTION.—The first annual supper of Potter Lodge, No. 441, A. Y. M., was given last evening at the Continental Hotel. On this occasion full three hundred members and invited guests were seated to partake of the richest and best viands ever served up by any lodge in this city. Prayer was offered by Mr. Rogers, of Potter Lodge. After partaking of the bounteous repast the Hon. Richard Vaux replied to the toast, "The Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania." Remarks were made during the evening by Mr. Lamberton, the Grand Master elect, Mr. A. L. Snowden, and others. Potter Lodge is one of the newest lodges formed in this city, and was named in honor of Alfred R. Potter, Esq., Junior Grand Warden, and Senior Grand Warden elect of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The following named gentlemen have been elected to serve as officers for the ensuing year:—W. M., John S. Thackray; S. W., Isaac Van Dusen; J. W., George W. Waitt; Secretary, Robert Mackey; Treasurer, E. O. Thompson.

WENT BACK ON HIS UNCLE.—John Gallagher has an uncle. John's uncle yesterday sent John to collect a bill of $108. John did as directed, but neglected to return the money to his uncle. John was arrested at Broad and South streets, and his uncle recovered $80 of the sum. At the suggestion of John's uncle, Alderman Bonsall sent John to prison.

SERENADED.—Brigadier-General Wm. B. Thomas, commanding 4th Brigade P. V. M., was last night serenaded at his residence, No. 1336 Spring Garden street, by the officers of the Philadelphia City Guard Regiment, Colonel St. Clair A. Mulholland.

BONBONS AND THEIR BOXES—WHITMAN'S STORE.—It has been no easy task for Mr. Whitman to entirely prepare his new establishment at Twelfth and Market streets for the proper conduct of his Christmas business. Only recently removed to a place of vastly greater accommodation, he at once found in the demands for his excellent confections that there was an increase that lagged not the least behind his provident foresight; it even greatly exceeded it. Chocolate of delicate flavor, and confections for choice select presents, as well as fruits glace and crystalized, and all the "novelties" and bonbons that have gained him a most deserved reputation, are now displayed in quantities that seem limitless, but which, it must be said, most quickly disappear before the throng of applicants. Added to these most marked attractions, Mr. Whitman displays in his store an almost endless variety of fancy boxes imported by him from Paris and Vienna, reaching to thousands in their numbers and beautiful beyond anything we have heretofore known. It is no exaggeration to say that the collection is much the largest ever imported into this city.

STREET CLEANING.

The Opening of the Bids for the Years 1870 and 1871.

The following bids were at noon to-day received by the Board of Health for the cleansing of the streets, and the removal of ashes and dead animals during the next two years:—

First District—From the north line of Prime street, south, all the streets, lanes, alleys, etc., from the Delaware river to the east side of Broad street:—John McBride, $10,000 per annum; Henry Bickley, $10,100; James Kane, $9078; Robert Carroll, $13,475; George W. Eckert, $9500; John W. Brown, $7038; W. H. Bickley, $12,000; William Armstrong, $13,000; Peter Manton, $8500; James Collins, $9000; George F. Bruce, $9750.

Second District—From the north line of Prime street to the north line of South street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street:—John McBride, $7900; John Kane, $6090; George Smith, $7300; Thomas F. Lucee, $9100; Henry Bickley, $8300; William Armstrong, $10,000; George W. Eckert, $8200; John Grugan, $8100; Jos. Kelley, $8850; Joseph Brady, $7500; Peter Manton, $7900; Owen Hughes, $6800; Jos. Kelley, $9650; Jas. Collins, $7000; Abraham Thompson, $7250; J. Cullen, $8000.

Third District—From the north line of Prime street to the north line of South street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street:—John Kane, $6050; George Smith, $7400; H. Bickley, $8150; William Armstrong, $10 000; James McLaughlin, $7500; John McBride, $8000; Abraham Thompson, $9800; James Cullen, $8000; S. B. Collins, $7500; Joseph Brady, $9000; Peter Manton, $7900; Owen Hughes, $7200; William J. Bartine, $10,800; James Kelley, $10,150.

Fourth District—From the north line of South street, south, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river, all streets, lanes, etc.:—George Cresson, $5694; John McBride, $6500; James Cullen, $7000; George F. Gordon, $9000; John Grugan, $6800; C. W. Cains, $8400; R. McCall, $6700; Alf. Ruhl, $9861 50; J. B. Brown, $10,300; Wm. Armstrong, $9000; S. B. Collins, $7000; Patrick Swart, $6990; H. Bickley, $6750; Joseph Brady, $6500; Peter Manton, $6600.

Fifth District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Chesnut street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street:—W. M. Groves, $6500; H. Bickley, $10,150; Patrick Swart, $10,000; George Smith, $6800; Jas. McBride, $8800; John Kane, $7825; Abner Thompson, $10,050; James Cullen, $9000; Jos. M. Hancock, Secretary, $13,000; Thomas Colins, $8500; W. J. Lantier, $11,700; Peter Manton, $9800.

Sixth District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Chesnut street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street:—William McLaughlin, $12,500; W. M. Groves, $6200; George Smith, $6600; H. Bickley, $9000; Daniel McBride, $9600; Abraham Thompson, $9750; James Cullen, $9000; Joseph M. Hancock, Secretary, $14,000; Patrick Swart, $8000; W. J. Lantier, $11,500; Thoman Collins, $8500; Peter Manton, $9700.

Seventh District—From the north line of South street to the north side of Chesnut street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river:—Daniel McNichol, $8000; W. M. Grove, $6500; Dennis Heenan, $14,000; H. Bickley, $7500; John McBride, $7800; F. J. O'Neill, $11,700; Lewis C. Haney, $5886; William Cornwell, $8000; John Kane, $9050; Patrick Swart, $7124; George Curry, $9989; John Grugan, $7000; George F. Gordon, $10,500; Joseph Taylor, $7500; John Sweenes, $9500; C. W. Cains, $10,200; Joseph Brady, $6500; R. J. Rowan, $8800; John Atkinson, $8985; A. Thompson, $8100; James Cullen, $4900.

Eighth District—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street:—C. B. F. O'Neill, $8000; A. Hague & Co. $11,090; R. O'Rourke, $11,000; W. Timson, $11,000; T. D. Stibbs, $8970; Joseph Johnson, $14,989; William R. Richie, $11,675; Patrick O'Reilly, $6400; J. Alcorn, $14,000; Thomas Gammon, $7950.

Ninth District—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street:—M. C. Brady, $9995; F. McManus, $11,500; John Galbraith, $11,990; L. C. Haney, $5850; And. Hague & Co., $12,630; R. J. Rowan, $9300; C. G. Strank, $12,250; Joseph Cullen, $11,500; Jos. Wate, $11,000; Henry Smith, $8850; W. M. Grove, $6700; W. McLaughlin, $12,500; D. McNichol, $10,500; Jos. M. Hancock, Secty, $15,750; R. W. Peterson, $12,743.

Tenth District—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river:—George F. Gordon, $10,000; F. G. O'Neill, $5800; J. W. Cains, $10,000; J. McMichael, $3043; John Grugan, $7900; Dennis Heenan, $13,050; William Grove, $7000; John B. Brown, $8200; D. McNichol, $7500; John Winney, $9751; John Piggot, $9655; H. Bickley, $7650; And. Alexander, $8500; George Cuney, $8350; Samuel Kelley, $8445; John Atkinson, $1995; R. J. Rowan, $7500; James Kane, $9800; James Cullen, $8900; John S. Pickens, $9500.

Eleventh District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street:—M. C. Brady, $9500; Andrew Hague, $10,180; Thomas E. Stites, $12,320; Joseph Watz, $10,000; John Linker, $7800; James Kane, $7825; H. Bickley, $10,050; R. W. Peterson, $10,400; John Galbraith, $9600; James Johnson, $13,312.

Twelfth District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street:—D. McLaughlin & Co., $11,900; Dennis Heenan, $9000; Joseph Watt, $12,500; M. Delaney, $14,900; R. Bunns, $10,500; H. E. Bickley, $9800; J. Galbraith, $11,990; M. C. Brady, $9000; E. S. McGlinc, $13,241 50; James Johnson, $11,710; Benjamin Rainier, $17,050 50; F. D. Roney and T. W. Wear, $13,100.

Thirteenth District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river:—M. Green, $8150; Alexander Reed, $8945; H. Post, $8000; James J. Lyle, $8245; James McVeigh, $6200; George F. Gordon, $10,500; J. J. Hanley, $9200; H. E. Bickley, $7650; J. Atkinson, $7500; F. P. Murray, $10,000; D. Heenan, $6500; F. D. Roney and T. Wear, $10,000.

Fourteenth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Oxford street, and from the west line of Frankford road along the said Frankford road to the south line of Laurel street, thence to the Delaware river, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street:—L. B. Stites, $12,415; George Smith, $8920; W. Timson, $9500; A. Hague & Co., $11,733; C. B. F. O'Neill, $9250; Thomas Gammon, $12,655; John Quinn, $9828; James O'Rourke, $9500; Joseph Johnson, $11,865; John Dowdell, $11,873 50; James Reilly, $8400; J. Alcorn, $15,000.

Fifteenth District—Beginning at the Delaware river on the south line of Laurel street, along said street to the west line of Frankford road, along the west line of Frankford road to the north line of Oxford street, and from the north line of Oxford street to the north line of Norris street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street:—George Smith, $7176; T. D. Stites, $9965; W. Timson, $9490; C. B. F. O'Neill, $7449; James O'Rourk, $9500; R. M. Garvin, $10,460; T. McGowen, $7999; Joseph Johnson, $11,222; P. Reilly, $6500; James Alcorn, $12,000; C. H. Test, $10,950 90; Thomas Gammon, $9760.

Sixteenth District—From the north line of Norris street to the north line of Allegheny avenue, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street:—C. B. F. O'Neill, $8000; A. Hague & Co. $11,090; R. O'Rourke, $11,000; W. Timson, $11,000; T. D. Stibbs, $8970; Joseph Johnson, $14,989; William R. Richie, $11,675; Patrick O'Reilly, $6400; J. Alcorn, $14,000; Thomas Gammon, $7950.

Seventeenth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Allegheny avenue, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street:—William Wirby, $8100; Andrew Well, $10,761; L. C. Haney, $7944; T. D. Stites, $11,570; M. Delaney, $14,100; G. F. Gordon, $9000; E. S. McGlue, $9270; B. Reiner, $8970; Joseph Johnson, $8000; M. Smuller, $4900.

Eighteenth District—That part of the city of Philadelphia lying west of the Schuylkill river, known as West Philadelphia; to keep all the paved streets clean, and gutters of unpaved streets open and clean, together with the removal of ashes and dead animals in the built-up portions of this district:—D. McLaughlin, $4000; W. M. Grove, $4000; D. Heenan, $3344 50; H. Bickley, $4450; J. O'Neill, $6510; E. McCaffrey, $6400; J. McGinley, $5250; John Merr, $5500; Robert Picken, $5450; Wm. Jones, $4681 60; P. Manton, $5000; Charles Frew, $4600; Charles Frew, $4500.

Nineteenth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Berks street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river:—John Kane, $2525; Edw. Withers, $5148; Andrew Well, $5850; E. McCaffrey, $4600; R. Brown, $4500; John Dowdell, $7525; G. F. Gordon, $6000; R. W. Peterson, $5060; S. Kilpatrick, $6000; C. H. Test, $8358.

Twentieth District.—That part of the city lying north of Allegheny avenue, known as Bridesburg and Frankford, to keep all the paved streets clean, and gutters of unpaved streets open and clean, together with the removal of ashes and dead animals in the built-up portions of this district:—A. Timson, $2500; C. B. F. O'Neill, 82722; B. O'Rourke, $6276; Joseph Johnson, $5570; Joseph Peeples, $3560; Joseph Reiley, $3600.

Twenty-first District—That part of the city known as Germantown; to keep all paved streets clean and gutters of unpaved streets open and clean, together with the removal of ashes and dead animals in the built-up portions of this district:—Thomas Gammon, $8425; William Hazell, $5600; W. Timson, $5000; Charles Reite, $6500.

Twenty-second District—That part of the city known as Manayunk; to keep all the paved streets clean, and gutters of unpaved streets open and clean, together with the removal of ashes and dead animals in the built-up portions of this district:—Charles Remer, $3000; James Brown, $3500; James Clegg, $3000; Joseph Rainier, $2000.

It is expected that the committee will award the contracts on Tuesday next.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Ministers Motley and Johnson Defended by the English Press—The French Emperor Recovered—Rioting in Ireland.

FROM EUROPE.

Defense of Messrs. Motley and Johnson.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The *Spectator* to-day, in replying to the comments of the other London journals on the Alabama question, comes to the defense of the American Ministers Johnson and Motley, against the charge of their subservience to English influence. The writer says English people believe that Johnson impartially took in their views and their desires.

Napoleon Recovers his Health.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Emperor has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition.

Irish Disturbances.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 18.—Intense excitement prevails in this city in view of the threatened disturbances on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the siege of the city. Additional police have been sworn in, and many troops have arrived, to be used in the suppression of any outbreak. Up to this hour, 3 o'clock P. M., the city remains tranquil.

The Latest Quotations.

PARIS, Dec, 18.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 72f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 18.—American bonds opened quiet at 91@91¼.

BREMEN, Dec. 18.—Petroleum opened firm at 6 thalers 63 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 18.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 18—4:30 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed firmer at 58s. 6d.@58s. 9d. Tallow, 47s. 3d.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 18.—Arrived, steamer Idaho, from New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pensioning Army Officers.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A movement is on foot to have Congress pass a law pensioning officers of the army according to their brevet rank, held at the time of being wounded.

The Embezzlement in the New York Assay Office.

The Treasury officials say that the embezzlement from the Assay Office in New York does not amount to near as much as the statement in newspapers.

A Colored Stenographer.

A negro boy, 12 years old and about 4 feet high, today made his appearance at the appointment office of the Treasury and made application for the place of stenographer to one of the heads of the bureau. He writes both short hand and long hand in an admirable manner.

From New Brunswick.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Dec. 18.—The trial of Munroe for murder came to a close last evening by a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner broke down on hearing the verdict.

It is reported from Ottawa that the Imperial Government is urging the Dominion Government to purchase Snider and Enfield rifles for the volunteers.

Obituary.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Colonel Jordan Lofland, senior, and aged an highly esteemed citizen, and the Commissioner for Ohio of the Gettysburg Cemetery, died last night.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold at 25¾c. Flour dull, and the market favors buyers; 5000 barrels sold; State, $4·45@6·10; Western, $4·40@6·20; Southern, $5·40@10. Wheat quiet but firm; 26,000 bushels sold; No. 1 at $1·24½; winter red, $1·36@1·38. Corn firmer; 38,000 bushels sold; Western mixed, $1·13@1·15½ for old. Oats dull; 17,000 bushels sold; State, 65c.; Western, 63@64c. Provisions dull, and the market favors buyers. Whisky dull at $1.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 253, being an increase of 1 over those of last week, and an increase of 48 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 118 were adults; 135 were minors; 185 were born in the United States; 60 were foreign; 18 were unknown; 15 were people of color; and 8 from the country. Of the number, 3 died of congestion of the lungs; 1 of inflammation of the brain; 6 of marasmus; 9 of old age; 7 of typhoid fever; 10 of convulsions; 36 of consumption of the lungs; 12 of disease of the heart; 7 of debility; 20 of scarlet fever; and 21 of inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	11	Fifteenth	23
Second	13	Sixteenth	
Third	7	Seventeenth	6
Fourth	16	Eighteenth	5
Fifth	12	Nineteenth	13
Sixth	4	Twentieth	8
Seventh	10	Twenty-first	15
Eighth	7	Twenty-second	
Ninth	6	Twenty-third	11
Tenth	10	Twenty-fourth	3
Eleventh	6	Twenth-fifth	7
Twelfth	6	Twenth-sixth	11
Thirteenth	8	Twenty-seventh	18
Fourteenth	8	Twenty-eighth	2

GOOD.—Mayor Fox has given strict orders to the police to arrest all tavern-keepers found selling liquor to minors. For this the Mayor will receive the thanks of all good citizens.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS—A GRAND DISPLAY.
WRITING DESKS.
SCOTCH AND VIENNA GOODS.
Knives, Gold Pens and Pencils, Wallets and Pocket-Books, Cigar and Card Cases, Backgammon Boards, Dominoes, Chess, Cribbage, Bronze Inkstands, Portfolios, Games,
And a large variety of Goods suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 1 mwsm PHILADELPHIA.

PRESENTS.
A handsome assortment of NICKNACKS suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WRITING DESKS,
From $1 50 to $25 00.
BRONZE INKSTANDS, POCKET BOOKS, GOLD PENS, KNIVES, WORK BOXES, CIGAR, CARD, AND DRESSING CASES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, PORTFOLIOS, CHESS, DOMINOES, PARLOR CROQUET, PLAYING CARDS, GAMES, VIENNA AND SCOTCH GOODS,
In great variety.
Boxes of Fine Stationery, stamped with initial, birds flowers, etc.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17 wsm PHILADELPHIA

[*Received too late for Classification.*]

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR.

The teachers of the Sabbath and Day Schools of the Bedford Street Mission intend giving a dinner, on CHRISTMAS DAY, to the scholars under their care, at the MISSION HOUSE, No. 619 BEDFORD Street, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Interesting exercises in the chapel, before dinner, by the children. The citizens are cordially invited to be present.

Donations, either in money, poultry, provisions, or clothing, respectfully solicited, and can be sent to either of the undersigned:—

EDMUND S. YARD,
No. 329 Spruce street.
JACOB H. BURDSALL,
No. 1121 Chesnut street.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
No. 626 Arch street.
JAMES L. BISPHAM,
No. 716 S. Second street.
WILLIAM H. KRISLER,
Seventh National Bank, Fourth and Market streets.
CHARLES SPENCER,
No. 2 Bank street.
Rev. JOHN D. LONG,
No. 619 Bedford street.
12 18 6t

TO IMPORTERS,
MANUFACTURERS,
AND ALL
OWNERS OF DRY GOODS
WHO WANT MONEY.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Are prepared to buy any description of desirable DRY GOODS in large or small lots
FOR CASH DOWN.
Any parties who own
DRY GOODS,
And want money, are invited to call on us.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
REDUCTION.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
In order to close out the season's stock, announce a still further reduction in prices of
BLACK ASTRACHANS,
BLACK ASTRACHANS,
ASTRACHAN PLUSH,
ASTRACHAN PLUSH,
ASTRACHAN FURS,
ASTRACHAN FURS,
CARACULLAS,
CARACULLAS,
VELVET CLOTHS,
VELVET CLOTHS,
SWAN'S SKINS,
SWAN'S SKINS,
WHITE FUR ASTRACHANS,
WHITE FUR ASTRACHANS.
We have made this part of our business a specialty, and have on hand the largest assortment to be found in the city. 12 9 tf25rp

PRESENTS OF INTRINSIC VALUE
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
TWO HUNDRED STYLES OF FANS, ETC.
Our readers will be obliged to us for the hint we are about to give them. Of course everybody is now looking about for *presents*, and the article best suited, for both recipient and giver, is often a difficulty. This difficulty we are this morning prepared to remove. Messrs. CLARK & BIDDLE, the well-known jewellers, No. 1124 CHESNUT Street, have evidently taken time by the forelock in anticipating the wants of the gift-purchasing public. Their splendid stock is replete with a thousand articles of beauty, taste, and real value, such as the season demands.
In FANS alone they present the enormous selection of *over two hundred different varieties*, and from the immense rush for them one might suppose that the coming summer was to be the hottest in history. The fact is, however, that a handsome *fan*, to a lady, is always acceptable. It is an article of grace and utility at all seasons, and the perfection to which this branch of fine manufactures has been carried by European establishments is wonderful, as the exhibition of Messrs. CLARK & BIDDLE'S magnificent stock of their own importation proves.
Their stock of jewelry, watches, silverware, and all other goods pertaining to their department is exceedingly attractive, made doubly so by the remarkably reasonable prices at which they are selling.
—*Philadelphia Press.* [12 18

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.
On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.
Advance charges cashed at office on pier.
Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc. 2 25 tf

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
HENRY A. DREER,
SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST,
No. 714 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a splendid assortment of Rustic, Lava, and Terra Cotta Hanging Baskets, with or without plants. Also, Plant and Fern Stands, Vases, Flower Baskets of superb new patterns, Hy